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DAIL EIREANN NOW CONSIDERING REPLY TO BRITAIN

Session Is to Be Held in Secret to
Consider Mr. Lloyd George's
Offer—Sinn Fein's Answer
Will Be Tabled on Friday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Dail Eireann meets today to consider its reply to the British Prime Minister's offer regarding the future government of Southern Ireland. The session is to be held in secret and the response is not expected to reach the hands of the British Government before Friday at the earliest. It is expected that the private session will be continued tomorrow. A public session will be held on Friday when the reply to the British Government's proposals will be tabled.

It is thought that an opportunity will be taken during this first openly recognized meeting of the Dail to discuss other matters that are of vital interest to the Southern Irish Parliament and that advantage will be taken of the opportunity the occasion gives for a thorough discussion of other matters and every effort will be made to use this unique chance to knit the Sinn Fein movement together.

Apart from anything else Sinn Fein has to consider its future actions in the light of the world's opinion of the British offer for a peaceful settlement, for in view of the fact that the support of the Irish cause has been largely voluntary it becomes increasingly necessary to pay close attention to the financial side of the question.

Over £2,000,000 has been received from sympathizers on the other side of the Atlantic, most of which has already been expended in the intensified operations extending over the last five or six months, and it would appear that a levy is being made to replenish the depleted exchequer. Therefore one of the urgent questions to be considered by the Dail in its secret session is the matter of finance.

The possibility of a breakdown in the negotiations is mostly entertained by extremists, whose wish is perhaps father of the thought. Nevertheless, that such considerations have been taken into account is evidenced by the constant drilling that is taking place, and in many instances openly, in some quarters it is a foregone conclusion that a republic will be declared.

The Prime Minister made it quite clear that he had put all his cards on the table, although details of the plan are still open to discussion. He pointed out that very careful consideration had been given to the matter before the decision to make the utmost offer had been taken.

No Hagging Terms
"Therefore," he said, "I want to make it clear, if I have not done so before, that we have not put forward what I call hagging terms. We have put forward everything we thought it was possible to concede in order to purchase peace and the good will of the Irish people." At the same time he frankly admits there are two contingencies, one of an agreement being reached and the other of failure to come to any understanding.

Later the Prime Minister alludes to "that final misfortune," and says that the rejection of the terms that have been more clearly defined in the recent offer than ever before "would be an unmistakable challenge to the authority of the Crown and the unity of the Empire, and no party in the state could possibly pass that over without notice."

The Prime Minister was careful to point out that it would be quite wrong to interpret his statement as a threat. "I am," he said, "using no language of menace. That would be indeed folly. Where there are so many existing difficulties, to use threatening language would be to aggravate old difficulties and to create new ones."

Is a Split Possible?
Meantime postponement of Eamon de Valera's reply is looked upon in all directions as a favorable omen, and it is frankly stated in responsible quarters that the longer negotiations continue the less likelihood there is of a resumption of hostilities. In fact there is a distinct note of optimism and assurance that the negotiations will not be allowed to break down. Neither is it thought that Mr. de Valera, in face of the Prime Minister's serious statement, will allow himself to be carried away by the extreme elements of his party, even though it should result in a split that some consider has for some time been threatening.

It is thought significant that the journal of Sinn Fein "Arda-Files" is to meet some time this week, and it is thought this meeting may not be altogether unconnected with the differences that exist in the Dail. In the Sinn Fein "constitution" it is laid down that "the supreme government and legislative body shall be the Ard-Files, which shall be convened yearly and shall consist of:

secretaries, treasurer and the standing committee of Ard-Chomhaile.
"(b) One delegate from each Chomhaile" and Ceannail.
"(c) Two delegates from each duly affiliated Cumann."

GREEK CHAUVINISTS NOT ENCOURAGED

Proposal Aired in the Athens
Press That the Greeks Should
Occupy Constantinople Is
Condemned by the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The Greeks are not unlike the Poles in going back several centuries to substantiate their claim on territory once held by them. For some months Athens has been persistently sending up a balloon d'essai, that after the Greeks' victorious campaign against Kemal Pasha's troops they should march on Constantinople.

The Hellenes claim that the Byzantine city rightfully belongs to them, and to substantiate their right to the capital on the Bosphorus they go back to 1453 when Mahomet II captured it from Constantine Palaeologus. It is their ambition, and they do not hesitate to voice it, that King Constantine should be crowned in the mosque of Santa Sofia as emperor of the new Greeks.

For some time the Allies took no notice of this propaganda, but when more responsible newspapers persisted in airing these views and stating that the Allies had no objection to the Greeks advancing and occupying the imperial city, it was felt that a check should be given to these ambitions. After a consultation with the Allies, Great Britain, some weeks ago, poured a cold douche on the Greek Chauvinists by issuing a statement to the press, and supplementing it by a similar pronouncement issued by the British Ambassador in Athens, Earl Granville.

The note was couched in a friendly tone and drew the attention of the Greeks to the fact that Constantinople had been allocated to the Turks, and in accordance with armistice conditions could not be occupied by Greek forces, being at this time controlled by the inter-allied commission. This damped Grecian enthusiasm for some time, but Mr. Lloyd George's ready reference to Greece in the House of Commons last week has revived Greek expectations.

It would appear that unless a warning is given to Greece in unequivocal terms, it is apt to be misunderstood. The British message being drafted in quite friendly tone did not seem to have the desired effect until the Greek Under-Foreign Minister, Mr. Balmazis, issued a statement corroborating it after the press had revived the idea, and referred to alleged secret promises.

EMIR FEISUL, KING OF MESOPOTAMIA

Referendum Results in Arabs
Electing Emir to the Throne
by an Overwhelming Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The Colonial Office announces tonight that as the referendum taken to ascertain the wishes of the people of Iraq (Mesopotamia), as to Emir Feisul's candidature for the rulership of the new state, has resulted in an overwhelming vote in his favor, the resolution of the provisional council of state that Emir Feisul should be chosen king has been confirmed, and his accession to the throne of Iraq will take place tomorrow.

The authorities in Iraq, the statement continues, are fully satisfied with the political situation there, which will enable a progressive reduction of the British troops to proceed with greater expedition than was anticipated. The recent disturbance, engineered by Turkish Nationalists in Rowanduz, is merely local, and has no effect upon the Arab population over which Emir Feisul will rule.

SARRE ENQUIRY FINISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday).—Astonishment has been expressed at the length of time taken to draw the frontiers of the Sarre, but it is now intimated that the work is terminated and that various protocols will be submitted for signature in a few weeks. It is pointed out that this region is one of the most thickly populated in Europe and that economic complications were considerable. Hundreds of local inquiries were necessary

DEADLOCK HOLDS ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Republican Leaders on Both
Sides of Question Bring About
Issue Which Threatens to
Disrupt Recess Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican leaders at both ends of the Capitol, Henry Cabot Lodge of the Senate and Frank W. Mondell of the House of Representatives, openly defied each other yesterday over the prohibition issue, which threatens to disrupt all party harmony along with the recess program.

Following the delivery of an ultimatum by Mr. Mondell that the House would permit no recess until it disposed of the anti-beer bill, Senators last night in effect served notice that there would be no anti-beer bill legislation before the Senate recess unless the Stanley amendment covering search and seizure is restored to the bill. They even went so far as to threaten that if the House refuses to break the existing deadlock over the constitutional question involved, the Senate is prepared to take a recess of its own without concurrence of the lower body.

Agree to Disagree

Mr. Mondell and Senator Lodge vainly tried to agree on the anti-beer program during a conference yesterday and then both agreed to disagree. The Republican leader of the House told the Massachusetts Senator that radical drys in the lower branch would never consent to yield in favor of the Stanley amendment; that they would refuse to act on the recess resolution until the anti-beer bill had been finally and definitely disposed of. Senator Lodge told the House leader, with equal candor, that the Senate would insist upon acceptance of the Stanley amendment and all it involves. As a result of the conference the development of the day served to increase the intense feeling over the prohibition issue in each House.

Notice was served in the House last night by Mr. Mondell that the conference report on the anti-beer bill would be brought up for consideration the first thing at noon today. With practically a full membership of the House present, prohibition forces under the leadership of Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, are prepared to fight to the last ditch to keep the Senate from breaking down enforcement of the prohibition act, which they contend the Stanley amendment seeks to do.

Filibuster Expected

Mr. Mondell's ultimatum, it appears, has had no appreciable effect on the Senate. Instead, it has made the Senate more determined than ever to insist upon acceptance of the Stanley amendment. A dozen or more Senators, headed by James A. Reed, (D., of Missouri); A. Wesley Stanley, (R., of Kentucky); Frank B. Brandegee, (R., of Connecticut); and Edwin S. Broussard, (D., of Louisiana), are ready to conduct a lively and systematic filibuster to gain their ends. They believe they have the votes to reject the conference report outright. If a recount of their strength so demonstrates, they probably will permit the report to come to a vote and repudiate it on the claim that it violates the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution by permitting illegal search and seizure of property by dry agents.

The threat of the Senate to take its recess of its own accord, is said to be no idle one. This can be accomplished by so-called "gentlemen's agreements," and adjournments for three days at a time. If the House refuses to accept the Stanley amendment and upsets all plans for a joint recess, it is regarded as very probable that the Senate will do as some of its most prominent leaders are openly threatening.

Treasury's Course

With House and Senate in apparent hopeless deadlock, there was considerable speculation over the course of the Treasury Department in event Congress sidetracks the anti-beer bill until next autumn. David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the direction of Secretary A. W. Mellon, has been withholding the issuance of the beer regulations since March. Secretary Mellon said frankly yesterday that he did not know what action would be taken in the event of further delay. He did not doubt that mandamus proceedings might lie against the Treasury Department if Congress fails to act now, and the beer regulations still are withheld.

Mr. Mellon indicated, on the other hand, that he would hesitate to issue such regulations if it were apparent that Congress would pass the anti-beer bill soon. Commissioner Blair, it is said, already has signed the regulations, and is ready to flood the country with medicinal beer at a given word from his chief. Secretary Mellon refused to forecast the attitude of the department, however, if Congress takes its recess tomorrow with the prohibition question remaining undetermined.

It is possible that the conference will be compelled to sit together again and redraft their proposed compromise in order to put the contested bill through both houses.

NEWS SUMMARY

Secret sessions of Dail Eireann are in progress. At these it is thought the opportunity will be taken to knit the Sinn Fein movement together and to discuss finances. The treasury has been practically depleted. Most of the £2,000,000 received from sympathizers in the United States has been expended in intensified operations, hence the urgent nature of the question. While the private sessions will continue through today a public session will be held on Friday, when the reply to the British terms will be tabled.

On the eve of his departure for Australia a distinguished gathering has been held in London in honor of W. M. Hughes. The Australian Prime Minister spoke and appealed for unity among the component parts of the British Commonwealth, declaring that upon united action "our safety, our prosperity, our existence and our future depends." He denounced Bolshevism which, he said, had taught men to believe that they could reap where they had not sown.

Persistent Greek claims to Constantinople recently brought down upon the Athens press a warning from Britain, who had previously consulted her allies, that the capital city on the Bosphorus could not be occupied by Hellenic troops. It was pointed out that the armistice terms gave Constantinople to the Turks and that any attempt to march on the Byzantine city would be regarded as a violation of the agreement. The note had the effect of checking Greek ambition temporarily, but the idea has again been revived in another form and has given rise to new complications.

Representatives of France and Germany are expected to ratify soon the accord creating offices through which inhabitants of the devastated regions may obtain directly from German contractors material for reconstruction. Britain is said to look upon such separate arrangements with suspicion, as it is felt that France might obtain from Germany in a particular year more than her share of the reparations.

Two deputations from Kenya colony, British East Africa, are in London laying their views before the Colonial office. One deputation represents the whites resident there, who number 10,000; the other represents the Indians, who number 30,000. Rights of citizenship are asked by the Indians. These the white population is unwilling to concede. It is believed, however, that a limited franchise will be granted.

Emir Feisul's accession to the throne of Iraq (Mesopotamia) takes place today. This fact became known through a statement issued by the Colonial office in London, which also announces that the authorities there are fully satisfied with the political situation.

The British Government, in accepting the formal American invitation to the Washington conference on armament, expresses gratification and utters a hope as to the success of the meeting. The reported statement of Premier Hughes of Australia that a preliminary conference would have been helpful, has led American officials to reiterate that such a conference would serve only to arouse distrust in the nations which were excluded from it.

Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States Senate, and Frank W. Mondell of the House of Representatives, openly arrayed against each other on the prohibition issue, brought about an issue yesterday over the anti-beer bill that threatens to disrupt not only party harmony but also the recess program. An ultimatum by Mr. Mondell said the House would not permit a recess until the bill is disposed of, while senators last night took the stand that the bill cannot be passed before the recess unless the Stanley amendment covering search and seizure is restored.

Labor leaders in conference at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, New Jersey, do not consider the cuts being made in the wages of workers as proportionate to the decline in the cost of living, the latter being much smaller than generally represented, they declare. President Harding's efforts at bringing disarmament are endorsed heartily by the meeting, and the subject of unemployment is receiving the serious attention of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation and the other leaders.

Interstate Commerce Commission records show that in spite of the railroad's plea for assistance before congressional committees, some of them have accumulated a surplus large enough to cause them to ask permission to turn it into capital stock. Two such requests have been granted by the commission and one has been refused.

Wholesale waste, inefficiency and dishonesty in the operation of the United States Shipping Board were charged in the United States Senate debate yesterday, in connection with the consideration of the \$48,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill for the board. The charges were made by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who said he would make public the names of the men alleged to have profited at the government's expense.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS FORMAL INVITATION

Gratification Expressed in Note
on Armament Conference—
American Opposition to Preliminary Parley Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As has been previously assured by informal advice, the British Government has accepted the formal invitation of the United States to attend the conference on the limitation of armament. The following note expressing the sentiments of the British Government on the subject was delivered by Lord Curzon to George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and by him forwarded to the State Department:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation proffered to His Majesty's Government by the Government of the United States to participate in a conference at Washington beginning on the eleventh of November, next, for the discussion of the limitation of armaments and in connection therewith of the international problems presented by the Pacific and the Far East.

"It is with sincere gratification that I have the honor on behalf of His Majesty's Government to request Your Excellency to convey to the United States Government our ready acceptance of their invitation to take part in this auspicious meeting with the objects of which His Majesty's Government and the British nation are in whole-hearted sympathy. It is the earnest and confident hope of His Majesty's Government that this conference, approached, as it will be by all concerned, in a spirit of courage, friendliness and mutual understanding, may achieve far-reaching results that will be conducive to the prosperity and peace of the world."

The governments of France and China have already sent favorable replies to the invitation of the United States, and only Italy and Japan remain to be heard from. The State Department has assurances that their formal acceptance will be in line with their informal notification approving the purposes of the conference.

The reported statement of William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, to the effect that a preliminary parley would have been helpful, has been read with interest by officials here, and has led to a reiteration of the reasons why the government did not favor the holding of such a parley.

Premier Hughes is held in the highest esteem and American officials would have enjoyed discussing the problems coming up for consideration with him, but, as the State Department has consistently maintained, a conference of some of the powers in advance of a sitting down together at the council table of all of them, could not have accomplished anything worth while, and would have subjected the participants to suspicion and perhaps have made it more difficult for the official conference to resolve its difficulties.

Mr. Hughes of Australia is reported to have said that the solution of the Pacific problems was necessary first, in order to remove the causes of irritation and therefore to make it possible to reduce armaments. In this he is at one with Mr. Hughes of the United States. Where their views diverge is in regard to what could have been accomplished by a preliminary parley.

The American contention is that if, as Mr. Hughes of Australia asserts, much could have been done within a few days, then it will not be a difficult matter to work everything out when all come together; on the other hand, if it would not be possible for those participating in such a preliminary

conference to accomplish anything definite and worth while, distrust would have been bred to no purpose and it would obviously have been better to have waited until all the delegates had assembled under the conditions set forth in the invitations.

CONCESSIONS MAY BE MADE IN KENYA

Now That Equality of Races Is
Being Recognized in Most
Parts of British Empire Indi-
ans' Status May Be Changed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—At present two deputations from Kenya Colony are in London laying their views before the Colonial Office regarding the question of the status of Indians in Kenya. One deputation represents the Indians, who number 30,000, the other represents the 10,000 whites. Kenya being a crown colony, the Colonial Minister is responsible for any changes that may result from the representations that are being made, and there is good reason to believe some changes will eventually occur, if only from the fact that the British Empire, with the single exception of South Africa, has committed itself to the doctrine of equality so far as Indian subjects are concerned.

This was one of the most important results of the imperial conference and represented a distinct step forward from the position set up by the reciprocity resolution of 1918, whereby the right of every country within the Empire to choose its own population was recognized but certain mutual concessions were made with respect to the interchange of students.

Equality now having been recognized in most countries of the Empire, there remains the practical application thereof by Great Britain throughout the crown colonies, and by the dominions throughout their own territories.

Emigration from India has been going on to Kenya now for centuries until the Indians are three times as numerous as the whites, and a certain amount of economic rivalry has sprung up. The Indians are of the small trader class and the present problem is regarded as being vastly different from that of "indentured labor" which is lower in the social scale than the Indians resident in Kenya.

Nevertheless, the white population there, which has (as yet) got full manhood franchise, is unwilling to concede the same privilege to the natives, nor do the latter claim universal franchise. They would be well content with a franchise limited by property or educational qualifications, and on that basis experts familiar with the situation are of the opinion that the franchise vote would not be outnumbered. There is the likelihood of a concession on this line, as well as in the matter of the transfer of property from Europeans to Indians and of the policy of segregating the Indian business quarter in the towns.

INQUIRY TO AID FARMERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Investigation of the activities of the National Grain Dealers Association and other organizations alleged to be "engaged in combating legislation for the relief of agriculture," was ordered in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Senate.

Senator Kenyon, (R., Iowa, author of the resolution, explained that the inquiry was sought because of the report that at a convention at Cincinnati in June under the auspices of the National Grain Dealers Association it was determined to institute an active campaign against the U. S. Grain Growers Inc., a cooperative marketing concern.

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thoped, "has thought been given to the district and mission which may be created in the public mind by the declaration, under present railroad conditions, of a stock dividend of 100 per cent."

Terms of future consolidation can be dealt with as need arises, without being dragged in as a basis for present demands, according to Mr. Eastman.

Method Called Unsound

In expressing his disapproval of the majority action in granting the application of two of the carriers, Mr. Eastman charged that the whole scheme of capitalizing surplus was unsound and could find no justification if public interest was considered. "It is a matter of regret," he said, "that in a period of financial depression we have approved the declaration of stock dividends by carriers who have refrained from declaring such dividends in past years of prosperity. Without increasing the volume of railroad property, it is proposed to increase the volume of railroad securities at a time when such securities are a drug on the market. Under-capitalized railroad corporations are a source of strength to the nation, and they are all too few."

Railroad Bill Passed

Way Paved for Country-Wide Rate Reduction, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shortly before its passage in the House of Representatives yesterday, Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader, declared that the Administration's railroad refunding bill would do more than any other thing to "hasten and make certain the day when transportation rates and charges can be reduced all over the country."

The Administration bill, which was under debate for about six hours, was passed by the House by a vote of 214 to 132, practically in the form as submitted from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It was attacked by numerous Republicans, including J. Stanley Webster, Representative from Washington and member of the committee. Denied time in which to speak, by Chairman Samuel Winslow of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster appealed to the Democrats.

He attacked the provision in the bill which waives any claim of a railroad against the government if not filed within one year of the passage of the act, declaring that such legislation involves a repudiation of a solemn contract. Under it, he claimed, judgments of the United States Supreme Court could not be carried out.

"Inefficiency of Labor"

The section of the bill which bars any claim for "inefficiency of labor" during the period of government control, he denounced as a "high-sounding term for propaganda purposes."

Taking the floor in defense of the Administration bill, Mr. Mondell denied that the bill would increase the obligations of the Treasury Department. "Some day in the not too distant future," he said, "I hope we can begin to discuss a reduction in railroad rates and charges throughout the country." Again the Republican leader alluded to a possible reduction in rates, when he declared the pending bill would do more toward bringing a reduction than any other thing Congress could accomplish.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, member of the committee, declared that the bill is "purely and simply a proposition to lend \$900,000,000 out of the Federal Treasury to the railroads." He claimed that the railroads already owed the government approximately \$2,000,000,000, as against some \$349,000,000 which the government owes the carriers.

Only Partial Payments

"Just as long as we continue to make advances to the railroads, they will continue to ask for more," said Sam Rayburn (D.), Representative from Texas, another member of the committee. Mr. Rayburn explained that there is a balance of \$350,000,000 in unmetted and pending claims against the government, which it is hoped will be settled for \$349,000,000 on a basis of 30 cents on the dollar. Already the government, he said, has settled \$270,000,000 of claims on that basis.

In favorably reporting the bill the Commerce Committee said the Director-General of Railroads "should be able to settle finally all liability of the Government arising out of federal control without further direct appropriation."

The bill carries a provision that no further claims are to be permitted by carriers with whom final settlement has been made, and a section providing that "no payments on allowances shall be made to any carrier on account of the so-called inefficiency of labor during the period of federal control."

AGRICULTURE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With a number of amendments, the Senate bill which would make \$1,000,000,000 available through the War Finance Corporation for stimulating exportation of agricultural products was passed yesterday by the House.

SEIZED LIQUOR HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Because at this time there is no prohibition agent in San Diego, 50 gallons of whisky seized by the police recently, will remain in custody of the chief of police, James Patrick. Mr. Patrick, who personally conducted the raid on the cottage in the residential district, believed to have been the headquarters of a notorious band of whisky smugglers, has announced that there is no one in authority here to whom the confiscated liquor can be delivered.

MR. HUGHES PRAISES IMPERIAL ACCORD

British Empire, Says the Australian Prime Minister, Is Now More Truly a Commonwealth of Nations Than Ever Before

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—"Our safety, our prosperity, our existence and our future depends upon united action. We are solemnly resolved that to the outside world there are not many but one. For good or for evil, we have resolved to tread that path and it is a wise resolution," was how W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, summed up the chief result of the imperial conference in speaking at a farewell luncheon given him by the British Empire League today.

Mr. Hughes is leaving tomorrow on his journey home, and under the presidency of Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, a distinguished gathering met to honor the departing statesman. Mr. Churchill spoke of Mr. Hughes as an empire statesman, who, though entirely a man of reform, looked back to the past of the empire and the splendid sentiment with which the history of England and the whole of the British Empire was illuminated.

Mr. Hughes in response said that the imperial conference, just concluded, had been a memorable one. This empire, he said, was now more truly an empire, this commonwealth of nations was more truly a commonwealth of nations, because of this conference than ever it had been before.

Bolshevism Exposed

They assembled around the conference table on a footing of absolute equality and had subscribed to decisions which were in veritable truth the foundations of an enduring empire. Britishers had been struck, during the war and since, with the interdependence of the various parts of the Empire one upon the other. They were dependent upon each other, not only for safety and security but for their daily bread, and the dominions were the best customers England had.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Hughes said they saw the fruits of Bolshevism in the destruction of that great and mighty empire. Bolshevism stood for the destruction of civilization, and these ideals having been destroyed, civilization must inevitably decay and fall into ruin. There was no salvation for Russia from outside, he said, it must come from within. Russia must be saved by spiritual means and the church must lead her.

One thing was clear, that the people of England could find no relief in fierce competition for trade, they could only hope to support their population upon the basis of manufacturing greatness. This in turn depended upon the ability to produce goods which would find a market throughout the world in competition with the goods of other nations.

Recognition of Economic Truths

The poisoned chalice of Bolshevism had taught men to believe that they could reap where they had not sown, that high wages were possible irrespective of production and that the way of salvation was not by producing as much, but as little as possible.

He said to the workmen of England and Australia that there was only one way by which high wages could be maintained and that was by the frank recognition of the fundamental economic truths that had governed the world from the beginning. Employment at high wages or at any wages at all, depended in this country, on one thing only, and that was the production of goods at a price that would enable them to be sold in the markets of the world.

NEW DESIGNS CHOSEN FOR PRAIRIE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The office of the Beadle County, South Dakota, superintendent of schools is in receipt of three new plans for one-story country schoolhouses, which it is estimated can be erected at an approximate cost of \$5000 each.

An effort is being made in the state to get away from the old-style "box car" type of prairie schoolhouse, painted white or red, with three windows on each side. Frank Kuehn, a Huron architect, drew up, at the request of Mrs. Brusso, the Beadle county superintendent, three original plans for one-story country schoolhouses, radically different in design from the old type, yet low in estimate, and adequate to the needs. The plans were shown in school exhibits and drew forth considerable comment from the country people, some of whom felt that the new innovations would never supplant the type of school in use in the Dakotas for 40 years. However, the state educational department welcomed the new ideas in school building architecture, and adopted the plans as standards for South Dakota school erection.

They are to be kept on file in the state educational department and are to be looked over and consulted when any building project is contemplated. School authorities are not required to use these plans when building a school but they are available for their consideration. If a few changes and alterations are desired from the originals, they may be submitted and the full plans and specifications for the new school will be sent free of charge by the state. The plans, which are free, may be secured by any school district building.

ing which will meet the requirements for a state aid school, with appropriate ventilation and lighting system. Some of the buildings provide for a community recreation room in the basement, kitchen, lunch room and heating system.

FRANCO-GERMAN REPARATIONS PACT

Accord Through Which the Inhabitants of the Devastated Regions May Obtain German Material May Be Signed Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—According to present arrangements Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Rathenau, the German Minister of Reconstruction, will meet again at Wiesbaden on Friday, and are expected to ratify the accord creating offices through which the inhabitants of the devastated regions may obtain directly from a German contractor the material for reconstruction. The scheme avoids as far as possible the contact of the two governments. The French Government will give, under this arrangement, bonds to the inhabitants which will be accepted by Germany and redeemed by the German Government. It is doubtful whether there will be any attempt on this occasion to extend the plan.

England, it is observed, looks with some suspicion upon these separate bargains, which it is sought to conclude between France and Germany. The reason is that, if France obtains from Germany in a particular year more than the share entitled to had payments been made through the Reparations Commission, it may be to the detriment of the rest of the allies. France, in short, will have established a priority in declining to allow payments of this kind to pass through the Reparations Commission and subsequently be distributed to the French alone.

The French argue that in no sense will the German obligations to the Allies under the London agreement be affected. This is an arrangement outside the London arrangement. France has an obvious need of a speedy restoration, and there is a growing feeling that in the end it will be found that the chief method of payments can only be in goods or materials.

There has been some suggestion of France holding shares in German companies, and this has been revived. There is, however, no indication that it will be the subject of discussion or that larger schemes of Franco-German cooperation in eastern markets or the mutual working of Lorraine and the Ruhr district are to come up. They remain the vague possibilities of a future Franco-German commercial accord.

On the German side it is reported that there is some fear that the present negotiations will offend England, who has lately been more favorable toward Germany. For that reason they should be suspended. Such advice is not likely to be followed.

The reason why the negotiations have hung fire, after being virtually completed, was the international diplomatic conflict, which was engaged on the question of Upper Silesia. While this burning problem set the countries in acute opposition, it was held inoperative to proceed to a definite conclusion. The resumption of these direct conversations appears to bear out the belief that when the Silesian trouble is settled there will be a prospect of some Franco-German economic rapprochement.

BALTIMORE CAMPAIGN FOR HONEST WEIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A report issued as the result of an honest weights and measures campaign recently conducted by the Baltimore inspector of weights and measures, indicates that a condition which was causing considerable apprehension is rapidly being remedied.

The report tells of six months' activity, and shows a total of 13,376 visits and the inspection of 72,826 weights and measures. A great variety of scales were found by the investigators, ranging in type from the crude potato scale to the latest scientific computation scale. More than 900 of those examined were found so inaccurate that they were confiscated.

Stall keepers in the markets were found to be the most accurate in their weights and measures. Hucksters, particularly at the beginning of the drive, before they realized that the inspectors were determined to do away with such dishonest practices, were the most flagrant offenders.

The investigators report that they found an encouraging manifestation of cooperation on the part of many retail and wholesale dealers, who came to their offices to ask for advice.

SAN DIEGO CARNIVAL ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Yesterday marked the closing of the five-day mid-summer carnival, conceived by Mayor John L. Bacon and carried out by prominent citizens of San Diego. The gay festa has surpassed any other similar entertainment project ever held in this city, and has attracted thousands of visitors here. For five days the city has been given over to the celebration, which has been featured by automobile, freak and industrial parades, band concerts, outdoor organ recitals and community songs, street dances and numerous other amusements.

BETTER CANADIAN LABOR RELATIONS

Opening Meeting of Dominion Trades Congress in Winnipeg Is Marked by Appeals for Efforts to Improve Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An improvement in the relations between employer and employee, an agreement on the matter of wage reductions and a diminution of unemployment are forecast in the speeches at the opening session of the thirty-seventh convention of the Dominion Trades Congress on Monday. A general note of optimism prevailed, and it was evident that the 600 delegates were gathered not for a selfish purpose, but in an honest endeavor to improve conditions.

The delegates were reminded right at the start of one of the most pressing problems they had to consider, that of wage reductions, when Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, advocated the acceptance of reduced wages in order to lower living costs. Although his suggestion was evidently unpopular with the assembly, it was given a courteous hearing and he was applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Mayor Edward Farnell, welcoming the congress to Winnipeg, laid emphasis on the necessity for cooperation between employers and employees. "George Wright, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, presided. Others present, in addition to Senator Robertson and Mayor Farnell, included T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; T. H. Johnson, Attorney General and chairman of the provincial unemployment committee; Neil McLean, M. P., Glasgow, representing the British Trades Congress; John J. O'Hara, representing the American Federation of Labor; and Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress.

Employees Aided

Mr. Norris, the Premier, expressed appreciation of the assistance of Manitoba Labor in the progress of the Province. He outlined the labor legislation passed recently, and said women were in a particularly favored position. Legislation had been passed providing for safety on elevators, workmen's compensation, insurance for provincial and civic employees, as well as the Mothers' Allowance Act.

Senator Robertson, describing the work of the government employment agencies, said 90,587 workmen had been transported at special low rates between provinces and given largely permanent employment, apart from provincial agencies' activities and without regard to harvesting excursions.

The need is to minimize the unemployment situation, the Minister declared. He outlined the increase of unemployment, and said conditions could be remedied by the application of common sense in the way of co-operation of Labor and Capital, and invited both to place their views before the government.

The Canadian Government, the minister said, had established a policy regarding unemployment, which was something no other nation had done. Its policy is to give further aid to those provinces or cities whose funds do not enable them to deal completely with the situation. A total of \$1,636,000 had been disbursed throughout Canada to relieve unemployment. As a result of the government's decision to provide additional help for returned soldiers handicapped in finding work, 12,165 have been assisted to regular work.

A Solution Possible

"There does not appear to be reason to support the belief that the unemployment situation will be impossible to solve," the minister said. The government had set aside \$1,000,000 yearly for a period of 10 years for the training of skilled workers, with the result that Canada now has 139 day and night schools for technical education. An investigation is under way regarding the success of industrial courts. Meanwhile two men have been appointed to whom workmen and employers may appeal for the settlement of differences by arbitration.

Senator Robertson concluded by advising Labor to accept a reduction in wages to help lower the cost of living. While admitting his suggestion would be unpopular, he said the workers as a class would appreciate their action 13 months from now. In order to keep

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the living scale low, the cost of production must not be increased by wages.

Tom Moore said the Trades Union movement was not an uplift movement, but progressive, driven forward by the grim necessities of the industrial situation. The vitality of the movement was unimpaired. He emphasized that the delegates are Canadian workers, that there is no domination from any other country whatsoever, but that its national character did not prevent the congress from having that large internationality.

The report of the executive declared that Canadian labor, like that of other countries, had suffered from those "boring within" to bring about the destruction of the movement, in accordance with dictates of the third international at Moscow.

International Relations

The report said the government had promised an early conference on unemployment insurance and pensions. The executive was in close touch with the Great War Veterans on matters affecting the soldier worker, and the work which had been accomplished was reviewed.

Reviewing the establishment of industrial councils and the proposed establishment of such councils in Canada, the report says: The Dominion Government has taken definite action during the year toward the encouragement of industrial councils in private industries. Efforts have failed, however, to have such councils established in the civil services.

The report stated that recommendations made to the government that if Canada sends special representatives from any section of the community, a representative of organized Labor be permitted to go. "The practical illustration of the possibilities of nations living in harmony without their borders being guarded by armed forces is demonstrated by the thousands of miles of undefended border between the United States and Canada," says the report.

"International trade unions, composed of a common membership between these two countries, have been potent factors in maintaining this condition, by bringing about a common knowledge of identity of interests between the masses of wage earners on both sides of the border, and substituting tolerance and understanding for intolerance and armed power."

TOO MANY TEACHERS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—According to C. T. King, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, South Dakota will have an oversupply of teachers this fall, for the first time in four years. This condition is due in part at least, Mr. King asserted, to the financial stringency in other states.

In discussing the matter, the deputy superintendent said that almost daily the state educational department received 20 or more applications for teachers' certificates from people in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other central and eastern states. Many of these, he said, were unable to qualify under the standards set by the state educational department, being only high school graduates or college students who, through force of circumstances, expect to delay their education a year and teach. He stated that scores of former South Dakota teachers who dropped the profession to go into other work during the war are also writing, asking to be reinstated. In view of the difficulty experienced last autumn in securing the necessary number of teachers for this State, it was believed that the salary cut would result in an unprecedented shortage when the schools opened this year.

NEW BANK FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A new bank has been asked for this city in an application filed with the California State Banking Department by the Liberty Bank for permission to organize a new commercial and savings bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be located at Mason and Market streets. New banks at Fairfax, Burbank and Upper Lake also asked permission to incorporate.

DEPRESSION LAID TO RESERVE BOARD

President of Cotton Association, Before Joint Commission, Asks Permanent Divorce of Body From Wall Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete and permanent divorce of the Federal Reserve Board from Wall Street and its influence was demanded by John S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Growers Association, in testifying yesterday afternoon before the joint congressional commission on agricultural inquiry. The attack on the federal reserve system by the southern cotton men is an aftermath of the recent stormy session when John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Treasury, exposed what he declared to be illegal practices and discrimination by the system against the country bankers.

Mr. Wannamaker declared the system which was devised for the purpose of affording real relief to American commerce and American agriculture had been "converted by Governor Harding and his associates into an instrument of financial tyranny." The widespread ruin, amounting to virtual bankruptcy of the cotton growing sections, he charged, is due largely to Governor Harding's manipulation of the board, and his "distorted" conception of its functions.

Membership on the board should be open to commerce and agriculture, Mr. Wannamaker told the commission in advocating retirement of the present board, which he would have succeeded by a board of 12 members, "representing agriculture, commerce and industry."

Mr. Wannamaker charged the federal reserve system with a good deal of the responsibility for "squeezing the value out of Liberty bonds." The redemptive rate for these securities, he said, should not be in excess of 3½ per cent. "If this policy were adopted," he said, "plenty of money would be available and frozen credits would begin to thaw."

"It looked to me and also to many other thinking men that the Federal Reserve Board was faithfully serving the interests of Wall Street in squeezing the value out of Liberty bonds by making them unavailable except on ruinous terms to the debtor, for redemption."

Currency Expansion Asked

"Immediate reversal of the policy of contraction of the currency and contraction of credits is not only a national, but a world-wide necessity. Liberty bonds should be rediscounted at 3½ per cent, and the rate on commercial and agricultural paper should be at once reduced to 4 per cent."

The speaker charged that the system of deflation begun last year "was deliberate, cynical, cruel and inexcusable," claiming that the responsibility for this rests largely with Governor Harding. Anything that official may say at this time, Mr. Wannamaker contended, "will not excuse or palliate actions which resulted in the loss to agriculture and commerce combined, of about \$25,000,000,000." Life has been wrecked for the small country banker by the "tyrannical actions of the Federal Reserve Board," said Mr. Wannamaker.

"The federal reserve banking system should be regarded as a great governmental financial servant of the people," he said, "but the present administrators have made the people of this nation the helpless servants of the system. I agree with John Skelton Williams that in deliberately planning deflation on a colossal and unreasonable scale the Federal Reserve Board had committed a monumental crime."

Facts "Distorted"

Mr. Wannamaker declared that Governor Harding had deliberately "distorted the truth," especially when he sent out a statement some time ago that the cotton growers demanded 32 cents a pound for their product.

"The statement sent out by Gov-

ernor Harding represented us as demanding that the Federal Reserve Board guarantee us a price for cotton," said Mr. Wannamaker. "We never made such a demand. Nevertheless the effect of that statement of Governor Harding was to break the cotton market and plunge scores of thousands of our citizens into bankruptcy. The statement of Governor Harding at that time was to the effect that prices must come down and there must be a readjustment at the same time, intimating that the farmers were profiteers."

BUS LINES MAY TAKE STREET CARS' PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Figures contained in a comprehensive plan to rehabilitate some of the lines of the San Diego Electric Railway's system, submitted to Mayor John L. Bacon and the city council, are such that a system of cross-town bus lines may possibly take the place of some of the electric cars now in operation, according to a statement recently issued by the Mayor.

Mayor Bacon said the plan has been suggested by representatives of the railway company and that the factors which might lessen the burden of operating the street car system under existing conditions. Declaring he was opposed to municipal ownership of transportation lines, the Mayor said he favored cooperation between one operating company and the public, or the municipality. Indiscriminately operated jitney lines, the Mayor said, would not do, and he voiced his sentiment as firmly opposed to any jitney legislation.

ALIEN TAX AIDS SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Exceeding the highest estimates on the number of male aliens in San Diego county between the ages of 21 and 60 years, the county clerk's office has announced that the total obtained gives a registration of 4130 whose names have been recorded under the new alien poll tax law.

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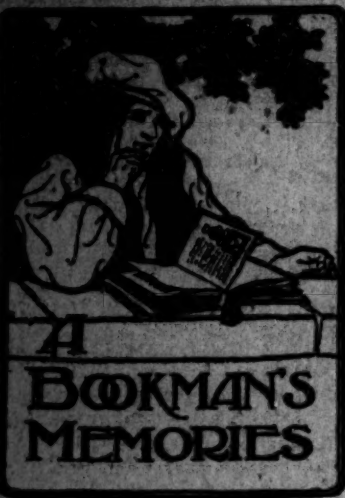
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Walter de la Mare

An author's friends on the press are not always his best friends. Their action toward him is not necessarily the author's fault. It may be entirely the fault of his friends.

For weeks, for months past, I have been reading advance paragraphs about Walter de la Mare's new romance called "Memoirs of a Midget." Would he finish it in time for the summer publishing season, could so exacting and conscientious a writer, deliver it to his publisher without further revision, must the public wait another six months for Walter de la Mare's "masterpiece"? And so on, and so on.

Why this excitement about an author, an exclusive, shy author, of whom not one-half of one per cent of the general public has ever heard? Miss Ethel Dell is known to a thousand, to ten thousand people, where Walter de la Mare is known to one. Why, when "Memoirs of a Midget" was published, was it reviewed immediately in half a dozen papers at great length, and with an abundance of praise, and comparisons with the classics of the world, in this genre, that must have bewildered readers who had never heard of this author. An acquaintance of mine who perused doggedly one of these long, enthusiastic reviews, and who likes to think that he is well in the literary movement, went straight—boldly, hurriedly, shamefacedly—to the Kensington Public Library and asked for—"Any book you have in by Walter de la Mare." This answer was returned to him, "We have nothing under that name," and the librarian added, "We have 'A Practical French Grammar' by De Larmoyers. Is that what you want?"

The answer to the above questions is simple. Walter de la Mare is a poet, a Georgian poet, indeed Edmund Gosse, himself a poet, remarks that Walter de la Mare "started the rich harvest of the Georgians." The Georgian poets, taken together, they admire one another (modern poets have to do this or they would hardly be known outside publishing circles), and so when "Memoirs of a Midget" was published those poets in the de la Mare set who have the ear of editors, indeed two or three are editors themselves, set to work to write these flattering reviews that fluttered down upon us on "the day of publication."

I do not suggest for an instant that these poet reviewers were doing what they should not do. They admire, I am sure, the work, in verse and prose of their fellow poet immensely, and I too am an admirer of Walter de la Mare, but when I saw the avalanche of praise rushing at me I turned aside, and purchased "Memoirs of a Midget," which is, of course, what the poet reviewers wanted their readers to do. It is a book of 365 pages of smallish type, and purports to be the analysis of the feelings, thoughts, impressions and attitude toward life, until her twenty-first year or so, of a diminutive person called Miss M. She is small, she is tiny (I wish her dimensions had been given on the title page), she is a kind of human fairy, and she is quite lovable and fascinating, but there is too much of her for my taste. I confess that I began to skip, for there is a limit to my interest in the most feelings of a midget, even when she has quite a Jane Austen-Brontë facility for characterizing the people she meets and making them live. I find that I enjoy this book most when I read a page here and a page there very carefully two or three times, for it is Mr. de la Mare's style, insight, interest in and affection for all little manifestations of nature and humanity that compose his charm.

Here is his poem called "The Scribbles":

What lovely things
Thy hand hath made:
The smooth-plumed bird
In its emerald shade,
The seed of the grass,
The speck of stone,
Which the wayfarer ant
Stirs—and bustles on!
Though I should sit
By some turn in Thy hills,
Using its ink
As the spirit wills
To write of Earth's wonders,
Its live, wild things,
Flit would the ages
On soundless wings
Ere unto I—
My pen drew nigh:
Leviathan told,
And the honey-bee;
And still would remain
My wit to try—
My worn reeds broken,
The dark turn dry,
All words forgotten—
Thou, Lord, and I.

I do not suppose that Walter de la Mare will like this article any more than he likes the spreading praises of his poet friends. For he is a retiring man more at home in a garden than in a club, and it is not his fault that "Memoirs of a Midget" has been boomed.

His first book, published in 1902, was "Songs of Childhood": he began to

be known, to a limited public, as the Poet of Childhood:

Child, do you love the flower
Ashling with color and dew
Laying its transient hour?
So I love you.

In the newest Golden Treasury Series, "A Book of English Verse on Infancy and Childhood," I find two child poems by him. Indeed, he is in all the anthologies of the day. Most of the anthologists quote poems from "The Listeners" of 1912 which is, I suppose, his most popular volume.

"Is there anybody there?" said the Traveller,
Knocking on the moonlit door;
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
Of the forest's ferny floor;
And a bird flew up out of the turret,
Above the Traveller's head:
And he smote upon the door a second time:
"Is there anybody there?" he said.

But the poem I like best is that called "The Englishman," 18 stanzas, direct, strange, full of a kind of mystical realism.

"England!" he whispers soft and harsh,
"England!" repeated he,
And briar, and rose, and mavis,
A-singing in yon high tree:
"To speak me true, my little son,
See, it came to me,
A-dribbling landwards on a spar,
And gray dawn on the sea."

"Ay, ay, I could not be mistook:
I knew them leafy trees,
I knew that land so witchery sweet,
And that old noise of seas."

Good poets always write good prose, and Walter de la Mare's prose books have something in them—cadence, rhythm, witchery—that places them somewhere between prose and poetry. They are literary books, but they have an intensity of observation, and a delving into a kind of fairy land, real, unreal, that takes them quite out of the category of affected literary books. A less affected writer hardly lives, and although Tommy Atkins would not make much of "Henry Brocken" and "The Three Mulla-Mulgars," there are sensitivities who find in these books immense delight.

If I have written about Walter de la Mare interests you and, if before acquiring his complete works, you feel disposed to sample his method, manner and material let me recommend a small, inexpensive volume in "The King's Treasures of Literature," edited by A. T. Quiller Couch and called "Story and Rhyme, A Selection from the Writings of Walter de la Mare. Chosen by the Author."

I doubt if a poet has ever before been asked to compile an Anthology. In verse and prose, from his published writings, and when I recall how hard John Davidson, Lionel Johnson, H. D. Lowry, and others found it to obtain a hearing, I am delighted that the Georgian poets have realized the virtue of teamwork. Their praise may sometimes be excessive, but overpraise is better than no praise at all. Maybe Walter de la Mare is like a learned and retiring scholar of my acquaintance who, when an enthusiastic reviewer praised his magnum opus to the skies remarked, "How very beastly." Q. R.

DARTMOOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Domesday Book, Drogo is mentioned as lord of 70 manors in the shire of Devon—an unusual number, but it was a wild, unsettled region; where any division of the Norman forces was unwise. Drogo doubtless had the Conqueror's confidence, but might be known of him today save the tale of his possessions, and that, beneath the modern name of Drew, his family have spread not merely through adjoining counties but to every land which has been colonized from England. Know it or not, thousands of Drews throughout the world may look to Drewsteignton—Drogo's town upon the Teign—as their mother city, forgotten though it be today, a tiny village upon Dartmoor's edge.

Now Drewsteignton has a parish council, the smallest unit of English local government, one of whose legal duties is the protection of public rights of way. So beside a fine carriage gate marked "Private" will be found a notice headed "Drewsteignton Parish Council," declaring that the so-called private road is a halter path to Water Gate, and a public footway to Hunt's Tor and Fingle Bridge. This is the bridge from which, says Blackmore—for all his devotion to Exmoor and the country of the Doones—you see "the finest thing to look at in the West of England." The special glory (says he) of Fingle Vale is the manifold sweep of noble curves, from the north and from the south by alternate law, descending, overlapping one another by the growth of distance, and holding up their haze-like breath that floats to and fro between them. These, with winding involution and recessed embossing, retire to the dim horizon of the heights." Around the Vale are prehistoric "castles," earthworks far older than the worthy Drogo, bringing thoughts of the earlier denizens of Dartmoor. On steep bluffs covered in heather and short grass these forerunners of the race dug trenches and threw up stone avenues and circles, whose very use is conjectural today.

Everywhere on Dartmoor will be found scattered rings and monoliths, but who the builders were and why their arrangements take such shapes are problems awaiting deeper research and more expenditure on excavation. For most visitors today it is enough to wander on the moor and through the Fingle Valley, to watch Fingle leaping among the mossy bowlders of his bed, and gaze through clear water at the trout which cannot avoid the bright patches in these brazen summer days. Finches and wagtails sport among the bushes by the waterside, with the eager hawk hovering aloft and the crow in noisy flight toward the setting sun.

THE SEA TRADER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The great seaport lay silent in the stillness of the dawn. Street after street of sleeping houses echoed to the footsteps of the solitary traveler. How was he to find, in that despoiled city, the wharf where was the ship, before she sailed, for cargo boats do not tarry for casual passengers? She might be found in the Old Harbor, or she might be berthed in the commercial docks, away round the Point. Not one in a hundred thousand of the population would know where she was. Moreover, they were in bed. When in doubt, wait on events. A merchant service officer, strolling on the sea wall, knew where lay the ship. He was walking about before breakfast, because he had been on watch all night and it was too late to turn in. He knew all the ships in the harbor, their owners, cargo and destination; just as a tradesman knows the other shops in the town.

The water man at the Barbican indicated the ship's funnel rising above the roof of a warehouse, on the other side of the Pool. There, then, was the ship. Even more important, what kind of person was the captain? The ship is much, but her master is more, for upon the qualities of the captain depends everything. The captain was discovered on the quay, alongside which lay the ship, amid swinging cranes and moving railway wagons, into which the cargo was being unloaded. Attired in his shore-going raiment, a neat blue suit, a neat felt hat, carrying a handsome stick, the captain was conversing with the master-steward.

The captain is short of stature and sturdy. He has the direct, attentive gaze of the seaman. His honest brown countenance, the strong grasp of his hand, suffice. He is a friend.

The Sailor's Pleasure

The captain is going for a walk in the town. After voyaging upon the lonely and unstable sea, to walk about on firm land and to contemplate a crowd of people is the sailor's pleasure. The captain goes ashore for business as well. He is a sea-trader. He carries goods from port to port, right round the coast of Great Britain. He knows what is the kind of goods the town has to sell. He brings the imports and takes away the exports. He will carry any cargo whatsoever: coal, tin, china, clay, paint, cattle food, grain, glass, iron rails, machinery, boilers, potatoes; 15,000 tons of cargo. Sixty per cent of the population of Great Britain dwell within 15 or 20 miles of the sea. The sea-trader supplies them. Most of them do not know it. Of these things the captain discourses as we walk along the quays. He knows exactly when and how and at what price come all the goods the shore people eat and wear and use.

Here is a little schooner unloading potatoes upon the quay. Two men are hoisting potatoes out of the hold, while another weighs and tallies each basket. "The potatoes comes from Jersey," says the captain. "Them two men work the schooner. There is many gets a living that way, but the railways is destroying their trade, charging lower rates than what it costs them."

To be wholly unknown to the crowds thronging the shops in the glittering streets beyond the quays, is the misfortune that befalling their ministers. The captain mingles with the crowd about the shop windows, quietly observing the quality and prices of the goods displayed. He returns to the ship to dine, because the steward serves him a meal he could not get on shore. Moreover, like a wise seaman the captain intends to sleep when he can, and after dinner he turns in. Toward evening, wearing slippers and his uniform cap, the captain goes up to the bridge. The ship is cast off, and with a single blast of her siren, glides out of the still harbor, heading for the open sea. The crowded town fades astern, and the wind blows cool across the wide and shimmering waters. The First Officer comes on watch, and the captain retires to his cabin.

A Home at Sea

This apartment is the captain's home at sea. It is about 10 feet square, furnished with a fixed bunk, a fixed couch, two chests of drawers, one of which serves as a table, and a camp stool. This is his private room in the house which is the ship and in which he lives always, excepting three weeks, when he goes to his home on shore. Seated on the hard couch, the captain relates how he began life on the Isle of Man, which, he affirms, is better governed than any other place in the world; how he went to sea as ship's boy, and rose to ordinary seaman, thence to able seaman. He studied for his mate's certificate; became third mate, second mate, first officer; obtained his master's certificate and was given a command. Five-and-twenty years he has sailed in the coasting trade. He knows every harbor, cape, headland, rock, shoal and current round Great Britain. He sets his course to half a point without looking at the chart.

As the darkness gathers, a white fog closes about the ship. The captain goes on the bridge, where he remains till the wind of the sunrise blows away the mist. A glance at the dim hills away to starboard, and the captain knows where he is. All day long the ship steams at her steady gait of eight or nine knots, and the hills of the west country, wrapped in colored haze, change and reform away on the starboard beam. The captain carries two newspapers to the main hatch, one to sit on and the

other to read. It is his idea of a luxurious afternoon. He knows that he must be on the bridge again for half the night, for he is taking the ship into Bristol Port.

He cons the ship in the twilight on the wooded gases of the winding Avon River, and brings her at night-fall to the entrance to the great docks of Bristol. The ship, so small at sea, towers above the quays, and her breadth fills the locks with but two or three feet to spare. It is dark when the locks are passed, and the ship glides slowly round the bends, into a world of flickering shadows, glimmering reflections, vast shadowy shapes of moored vessels, high warehouses looming upon the stars. By the time the ship is moored in her allotted berth, the captain has been seven hours on the bridge. He has brought the ship through the tortuous passage in the dark without even grazing her paint. The church clocks chime midnight above the sleeping city, and the captain turns in.

SLEEPY BORGAA

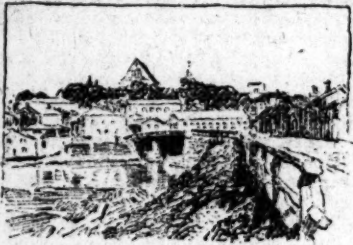
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The navigator of the skerrylls hails Lovisa from afar; its ill-perched tapering spire is a sea-mark visible beyond the entrance to its deep and narrow fjord.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet old buildings and streets

quiet old buildings and streets. Borgaa, on the other hand, sorely perplexes the traveler, who after three hours' steaming and more knows it cannot be far off, but sees nothing in the perspective of a fir-clad rock on either hand to suggest the presence of a town. When, of a sudden, he is aware of a mass of green reeds that screen an opening in the cliffs to port, the steamer swings sharply to the left and enters a river, and 10 minutes later is at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The solitary bridge

rest at a broad, tree-planted quay, recalling France rather than any northern scene. In the shade of the trees cabs, cab horses and cab drivers await the boat's arrival, a daily event for the Borgaa—one would like to borrow the word Borgese for the occasion. On the eastern bank of the stream, the Borgaa River it is simply called, the steep black roof and red and white facade of the cathedral dominate a fuddle of houses and narrow streets; to westward a lofty bluff stands up boldly; and above the solitary bridge the river, in two branches, wanders among broad fields bright with buttercups.

A sleepy little town is Borgaa; but now and again, down the ages, its perennial dose has been broken. In March, 1809, for example, when Alexander I drove from St. Petersburg and, before the assembled Four Estates, gave the famous promise concerning Finland's ancient liberties on which, in our own time, rested the Finnish case in the long and bitter conflict with Russia. Two palatiers have put the historic scene on canvas; first Emanuel Theining, whose picture hangs in the old white house, now the Chapter House, where the opening ceremony and joint sittings of the Estates were held, and 50 years later the court painter Ekman. Alexander, a handsome figure in his Russian uniform, white-trousered and high-booted, stands under a canopy at the cathedral's west end, a handful of Russian officials about him, addressing to the Estates a short speech, simple and of undoubted sincerity, for in those days Alexander was still a Liberal.

Borgaa also contains the home of the national poet, Runeberg, whose most famous group of poems, "Fänrik Ståls Sägner" (Ensign Stalls Tales), commemorates the heroic deeds of the outmatched Finnish troops in the war of 1809. The house is beautifully kept and arranged and the dame who looks after it can give any conceivable piece of information about Runeberg and all his family.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The solitary bridge

HOW BYNG CAME TO OTTAWA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we are reminded of Marulius' scornful speech:

Many a time and oft
Have you climbed up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops,
Your infants in your arms, and there have sat
The live-long day, with patient expectation,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.

Only in Ottawa they have not the patience nor the necessity nor yet the time to spend more than half an hour or so in such uncomfortable vantage points, even for one greater than Pompey. But the turrets and battlements about Parliament Hill and the windows and even the chimney-tops of many public buildings, while the streets were strung with all the flags and banners of church and state and a few beside, cheerful if meaningless, and the crowds below them were considerably denser than those of a Roman holiday.

Mounted patrols kept a channel open with difficulty, and in front of the Central Station a troop of Royal Canadian Mounted Police kept guard over a patch of Plaza. Their penonned lances, sombreros and scarlet tunics, seen over the sea of straw hats, gave a dash of old world ceremony and romance to the scene. Then a band struck up somewhere down Elgin Street, and presently half a battalion of khaki-clad soldiers swung into the square with that quiet jauntness with which they had marched to grimmer business. A cannon boomed from Nepean Point, and boomed again, nineteen times, but a sudden stir and neck-cravings from the station crowd made you forget to count the salute. Two bicycle police went by, then a big limousine filled with gaudy aides and generals, and a four-horse barouche with a uniformed man and a smartly dressed woman.

And when you saw his chariot but appear,
Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in her concave shores?

Canadians are a poor hand at shouting and the Ottawa failed to tremble underneath her banks, but everybody recognized General His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy and Thorpe-Soken, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of the Royal Victorian Order, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, and his wife.

Amid cheering and clapping the little cavalcade moved swiftly along Wellington Street and up to the new Parliament buildings. Here from beneath a bright marquee packed with personages a volley of speeches were delivered over the heads of the crowd. No one of course could hear what was said but it was none the less appreciated for all that and the applause was universal. Canada liked the Byngs for old associations' sake and meant them to know it. Had he not directed the capture of Vimy Ridge, a Canadian victory and one of the most fateful struggles of the great war? Were not Canadian soldiers known for a time as the "Byng Boys?"

Was he not a man of action after her own heart? A hoarse cheer fell faintly from the workmen clustering the soaring jagged walls of the unfinished Victory Tower.

After the eloquence Lord Byng came down from his high place and wandered along the ranks of "retained" soldiers, shaking hands and asking questions, perhaps in some cases renewing acquaintances, while the thousands of citizens waited patiently in the sun and were glad of his thoughtfulness. Then he inspected the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, who were out in their hundreds, and watched the march past, led by men in multi-stepping bravely behind the great green-plaid pipers, and followed by the famous "thirty-eighth," whose service medals clinked as they walked. A subdued clapping rippled along beside them, just to let them know that they were not forgotten in the excitement of the moment.

Thus Ottawa made welcome her twelfth Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and Byng of Vimy took up his residence at Rideau Hall.

ANIMAL SPEED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The "speed of a gazelle," "fast as a horse," "fleet as a deer," "slow as an ox," are all familiar terms; but few persons know just how fast or slow these creatures are. The following statistics may throw light on the subject:

A riding-horse covers 40 inches a second while walking; while at a jog trot it covers 11 feet in a second. The two-minute-a-mile horse covers 44 feet in a second.

The leisurely ox moves over only two feet a second when hitched to a plow.

The elephant, which can pull more than six horses, moves over about four feet six inches in a second, and running as rapidly as it can, is able to travel about 18 feet in a second.

It is claimed that the lion runs faster than the swiftest horse, which is from 80 feet to 100 feet a second, according to the country through which it is traveling.

Tests differ greatly as to the speed of a hare. Some claim it can travel at the rate of 60 feet a second, while others hold that it cannot proceed more than half that distance in a second.

Deers are all quite speedy, but in certain places they can travel much more rapidly than in others. A roebuck has been known to cover 74 feet a second.

A giraffe is said to pass over the ground at the rate of about 50 feet a second, while the kangaroo covers from 10 to 14 feet a second.

The tortoise is very slow. One five inches in length covers but half an inch in a second.

A Tunnel That Helped to Dig Itself

In the Simplon tunnel under the Alps, which is by far the greatest tunnel in the world, the quantity of water flowing out of the southern end, from the many veins encountered in the heart of the mountain, amounted to 15,000 gallons a minute, and furnished sufficient power to compress the air by which the drills were worked, and to refrigerate the tunnel. The necessity for refrigeration may be judged from the fact that the heat in the deeper parts of the tunnel rose as high as 140 degrees Fahrenheit when not artificially reduced.

AN ABBEY KITCHEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The kitchen of the abbots of Glastonbury is one of the most famous medieval remains in England. Just as the head of the abbey once ranked as the premier abbot of England, so the great kitchen, where the meals of himself, his household and his guests were prepared, ranks as one of the finest relics which have come down to us from the past. It stands in that

Island valley of Avilion,
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies Deep-meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns,
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea.

In the prime days of the abbey, the abbot would sometimes entertain 500 persons of fashion at a time; and twice a week all the poor of the neighborhood were relieved by him.

Glastonbury Abbey is today a mass of ruins, but the abbot's kitchen remains practically intact. It is a curious specimen of domestic architecture and of ingenious construction. Externally it is a building 40 feet square, of massive walls, with semi-circular buttresses, and beautiful Gothic windows. It has a conical roof of stone slabs, which supports in the center a double turret or lantern, with an aperture to allow the vapor and heat to pass out. The total height is 74 feet.

Square without, the building is eight-sided within, for each of the corners has been cut across by a fireplace, one of which was intended for the baking of bread. Solid and magnificent as the abbot's kitchen is, there is considerable doubt as to its date. It is said to have been begun by Abbot Fromond but it was not completed until the time of Abbot de Breynon, who came into office in 1334. Pugin assigned it to Abbot Chinnock, 1374-1420; while by other authorities it is even ascribed to Richard Whiting, the last abbot. The kitchen, which was once let to the Quakers as a meeting-house, is wonderfully well preserved; it is now the market on conditions which will effectually insure its preservation in future years.

PERSIAN GULF

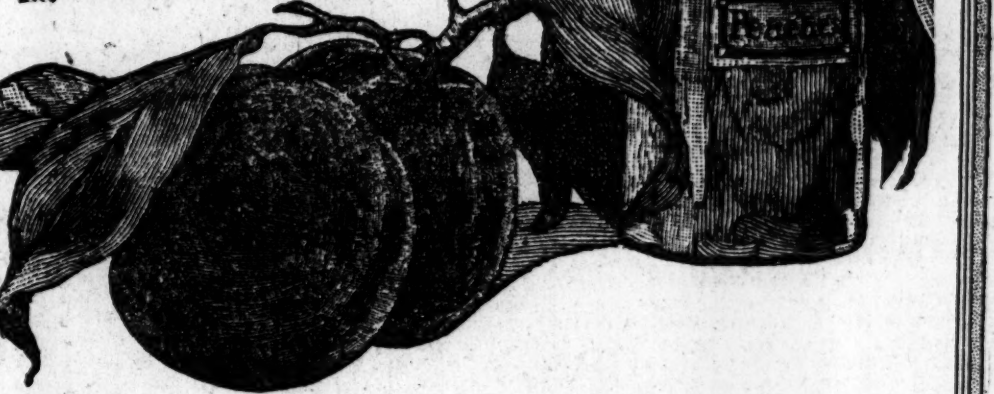
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a flutter of dust and a flicker of heat across the saffron sand,
A veil of red above the sea and a haze upon the land,
As a dhow skims out for Aden with a sagging crimson sail,
And the long seas echo to the helmsman's high-pitched hail.

Here the portal of the East, where time is but a jest,
Where come the men of the Orient,
The men of the scarlet West,
To wrangle and sell and haggle,
To barter and beg and buy
Beyond the sand-worn cities that gleam beneath the sky

In ivory, gold and cinnamon, in saffron, rust and jade,
Topped by dome and minaret that the greatest rajahs made,
Hedged by bridge and causeway, worn by countless feet,
Flanked by tawny rivers where the plains of Iran meet!

plump juicy
peaches



Peach jam, peach jelly, peach preserves!

They add a sparkle to the winter menu!
Do up all you can.

Use Domino Granulated in all your preserving—a pure cane sugar of the highest quality. It comes to you clean and pure in sturdy cartons and strong cotton bags, accurately weighed, packed and sealed by machine, protected against flies and ants.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.

WHOLESALE WASTE IN SHIPPING BOARD

Suits for \$300,000,000 Now Pending Against Government, and Inefficiency and Corruption During War Service Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Urgent demands for the names of the operators of Shipping Board vessels who are alleged to have conducted an outrageous campaign of graft at the expense of the United States Treasury and the American people were made on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday when that body proceeded with the consideration of the \$45,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill for the Shipping Board.

The debate immediately developed into an airing of the losses incurred by the board from the time of its inception, through the alleged inefficiency and dishonest activities of those who took to operating vessels for money making purposes.

How much of the \$3,385,000,000 appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the building and operation of its merchant marine since September 7, 1915, was actually wasted, as alleged, will never be known. Under the so-called M. O. 4 charter system, landmen were given 5 per cent gross revenues for operating vessels at a cost of millions a week to the government.

Names Will Be Secured

The matter is still largely a closed book even to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and, assuming that the new Shipping Board is efficient, it will take a long time to get a real understanding of the tangled accounts, interwoven companies and insolvent adventurers in the shipping game.

The loss under the M. O. 4 system was called to the attention of the Senate by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, on the proposal of William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, promised to secure the names of the men who are alleged to have profited at government expense. "The operators," said Senator McCormick, "were not selected by reason of their experience or responsibility, but rather on the principle of the Athenian democracy, which selected its magistrates by lot."

"It seems to me," interrupted William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, "that the comparison of the Senator from Illinois is far too favorable to the Shipping Board. I think many of the operators were selected not by lot, but with the purpose of favoring certain interests. I have known to believe that at least 25 companies were given ships by reason of favoritism when the board had an opportunity to sell them outright."

Charge for Repairs

"The same corrupt men," continued Senator King, "who ought to be in the penitentiary, charged 37 per cent of the operation of ships for repairs, whereas it is the established practice of Great Britain never to permit more than 7 per cent for such repairs. You will find that the cost of feeding the crews in these chartered government vessels ran to \$1.45 a day, whereas during the period of the war the cost in the United States Navy, where the men are very well cared for, was about half that amount."

Senator McCormick proceeded to give the Senator some illustrations of the manner in which ships were operated. One operator, he said, ordered a ship at a voyage from Manila to this country, back to Manila to take a cargo of 3000 tons of coal on which the operator made a profit of \$300, while the government lost \$1200 by reason of the ship being ordered back.

Another operator bought a vessel, paid 2 1/2 per cent of the purchase price, sent the ship to South America and in the coastwise trade made handsome profits, much more than he had paid on account of purchase, but abandoned the vessel in South America, can waters, leaving the Shipping Board to take care of the return cost.

Thousands Lost Each Trip
"Several ships," said the Senator, "allocated to the route from Hamburg to the Platte River had been consistently losing \$40,000 on each trip. Two ships allocated to the Panama Canal trade at the rate of \$750,000 a year. Ships of the value of \$5,000,000, Mr. McCormick said, were sold to a son of Charles M. Morse, who paid \$400,000 on account, and whose father has five claims pending against the government totaling more than \$15,000,000.

"The Victor S. Fox Company," continued the Senator, "is an interesting instance of expert employment of operators. Mr. Fox was in the theatrical costume business before he decided to turn his attention to ships. He paid 2 1/2 per cent of the purchase price and afterward paid another 4 per cent out of freight money."

The Senator went on to detail some of the activities of various other companies, such as the American Merchant Marine Company, the United States Mail, which organized subsidiaries "to the point of bewilderment," and from which the ships were recently taken by the Shipping Board because of complete insolvency.

"It is the purpose of the Senator from Illinois to put in the Record the names of the men guilty of crimes against the government and the people," insisted Senator Borah.

Claims for \$300,000,000

"I shall inquire for the names of the firms which operated under M. O. 4 charters and put them into the

record," Senator McCormick promised. "I presume most of these men will escape punishment under the law, but they ought not to escape public condemnation. They should be put in a place where they could be pilloried for all time," Senator Borah said.

It was developed that claims totaling \$300,000,000 are pending against the board, and that to fight these claims 22 attorneys with salaries ranging as high as \$25,000 have been established in the legal department of the Shipping Board. Much of the debate centered round these salaries. Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, offering an amendment to limit such salaries to \$12,000. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 32 to 24, although Senator Borah served notice on his Republican colleagues that the people could not understand how it was necessary to pay such high salaries to these attorneys.

"These suits," said Senator Borah, "will go on for years. Within six months we may have 50 attorneys engaged in them. No profound questions of law are involved. I cannot see why it is necessary to pay these salaries; the people will not see it either. They will remember when they have quite forgotten the bulletins on economy issued by the party in power."

In connection with the pending suits, Senator McCormick points out that the State Department and the Department of Justice were well represented among the law firms ready to prosecute suits against the government. He named the firms of Wilson and Colby, Palmer and Todd, Lansing and Wolsey, and Gregory and Davis.

Alleged Shipping Waste

Steamship Company President Says Board Is Worthless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Until Congress refuses to appropriate another dollar for the United States Shipping Board, we will not make a beginning toward the establishment of a permanent American merchant marine," says Philip Manson, president of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company, in an open letter to President Harding.

Mr. Manson says that for five years he has been making "a lone fight as a citizen" against "the most awful and brazen corruption that has ever existed in a civilized nation, but nothing was ever done to stop the looting."

Mr. Manson appeals to the President to do all in his power to "stop this continued looting of the people's money."

Mr. Manson says the board has outstanding among its operators more than \$300,000,000 long past due. He quotes from a letter written to senators and congressmen some time ago urging them to "get after these delinquents," but adds that nothing was done "because the delinquents are members of the American Steamship Owners Association and the United States Shipowners Association." From the officials of these associations, Mr. Manson says, Chairman Lasker of the board gets his advice.

The Manson letter was called forth by the President's letter to Senator Jones, and holds that the President has full knowledge, through membership on the Senate Committee on Commerce, as far back as 1917, of what brought about the present condition in the board's affairs.

"It will avail very much to outline how this 'intolerable state of affairs' came about. No one knows better than you who looted the Treasury to the extent of billions of dollars, who wrecked and sabotaged the Shipping Board. You, as a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, sat for months listening to the undisputed testimony which indicted these men."

"As far back as 1917 I pointed out to the President and to Senator Fletcher, who was then chairman of the Committee on Commerce, that these men, who had done everything in their power to defeat the legislation which created the Shipping Board and who were later called to administer that legislation, they had done their utmost to kill before it passed Congress; (2) discrediting the Democratic Administration; that was responsible for them, and for the legislation, and (3) filling their pockets with billions of loot from the public Treasury."

"The men to whom Chairman Lasker has entrusted the work of undoing the evils and crimes of the former Shipping Board administration were themselves part of it," says Mr. Manson. "In fact, two of the commissioners whom you appointed to the present board were members of the former board. On June 20, 1921, I wrote you that the present or future value of all property owned by the Shipping Board, afloat and ashore, will not exceed \$250,000,000, not \$750,000,000, as Senator Poindexter stated in the Senate Friday. It would be sheer insanity—Senator Poindexter says it is the most preposterous thing in the annals of our government—to make further appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money for the Shipping Board even if that were necessary to keep the board alive. I have shown that it is not necessary to appropriate any more money for the board."

CITY UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan yesterday appointed Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and William F. Deegan of the American Legion, as a temporary committee to survey the unemployment situation here. Some such action had been urged by Mr. Coler after Mr. Deegan had reported that the serious situation might continue during the winter.

LABOR THINKS CUTS IN WAGES UNJUST

Not Proportionate to Reduction in Living Costs, Declared the Leaders at the Atlantic City Federation Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—At the opening of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor here yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president, said that the full force of organized Labor in the United States supports President Harding in his effort to bring about world peace through disarmament. He also said that the President looks with favor upon Labor's request for representation at the conference.

The problem of unemployment is the chief question being considered by the council. The campaign for wage reduction comes next in importance, and Mr. Gompers has announced that union Labor will fight reductions to the end.

Mr. Gompers points out that prices have been lowered but little. In support of their contention that prices have not gone down sufficiently to justify wage decreases, union leaders are citing the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, showing that on August 1 it was seven-tenths of 1 per cent cheaper to live than on July 1, and that the general scale of prices is still 62 per cent higher than in July, 1914. With clothing costs decreasing 3.5 per cent, and sundries 1, there was during July an increase in the price of food of 3 per cent, while the entire budget of living costs is 20.5 per cent lower than the peak prices reached in July, 1920.

These two questions, unemployment and wage reductions, are so vital to the union movement that the sessions here are regarded as the most important since the war. Mr. Gompers points out that the workmen need a wage insuring something more than bare existence, and he indicates that where a wage can be obtained amicably the federation will be only too glad to obtain it that way; but if a fight is necessary it is apparent that Mr. Gompers is ready for it. Frank Morrison, secretary, discussing unemployment, says:

"There is no doubt in the minds of Labor officials throughout the country that something like a widespread conspiracy has been entered into by big interests to cause general unemployment, with a view to reducing wages to a pre-war level. We do not by any means think that big interests entered into a written contract to cause unemployment, but rather their agreement among themselves was tacit one and yet none the less effective."

"It would be futile for us to appeal to Congress if we did not have a concrete plan. Our plan recognizes that there is no possible justification for general unemployment at a time when the world is crying for food, clothing, machinery, raw products and manufactured supplies. We want all government work, stopped on account of the war, to be resumed at once. Millions of dollars worth of work of this kind could be started before winter, not only to check the present tendency to increase unemployment, but practically to absorb all the workers now out of jobs."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—Unemployment, the open shop campaign, disarmament and other topics of vital interest of Labor, will be discussed by the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, which opens here tonight.

WAGE CUT FOR SHIP PAINTERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Marine Painters Association announced yesterday a wage cut of about 13 per cent beginning about September 1 for ship painters employed by contractors at this port. The cause is "high cost of applying paint to vessels at this port and slackness of work due to general depression of the shipping business."

ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL RATE CUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Action of the Breakers Hotel here in reducing prices has brought from

Charles D. White of the Marlborough-Blenheim Company the statement that all hotels here would be on a pre-war basis this autumn. It is said that the hotel men have practically agreed to go back to the old prices. The Breakers management denies any general agreement to reduce, and says the initiative was taken to start the ball rolling. The Ambassador plans cuts from 25 to 33 per cent in September.

BOND SALES GOOD SAY NONPARTISANS

League Statement Announces North Dakota Total Now Expected to Pass Five-Million Mark in Few Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A marked revival of shipping has followed the settlement of the marine strike here early in August. Within two weeks after the strike was brought to an end, approximately 6000 seamen, engineers, firemen, oilers and other members of ships' crews had returned to work. 12 large freighters have been chartered in the grain trade, 63 steam schooners have returned from their anchorages and tying-up places to the lumber trade, and of the 125 vessels owned by members of the Shipowners Association of the Pacific, 73 are at work and the remainder in drydock or undergoing other repairs. Shipping men consider this the most remarkable revival in business the shipping industry has seen since the beginning of its great gain during the war.

Owners of approximately 125 steam schooners, which have been tied up and out of the coastwise trade since the beginning of the strike, are releasing them slowly, so as to avoid congestion in the various lumber ports. More than half of these big schooners are now out, working up and down the coast, and calls for the remainder on charter are coming in daily. The record number of 30 deep-sea steamships, freight and passenger carriers, all bound for foreign ports, cleared from San Francisco the first Saturday after the ending of the strike. Between July 15 and August 15 a fleet of freighters chartered by Strauss & Co., took 100,000 tons of barley from Port Costa for the United Kingdom. More than 700 men worked day and night at Port Costa preparing the shipments and handling them into the steamers.

Twelve steamers loaded with barley had cleared under the Strauss house flag up to August 15, and nearly as many more have been chartered to clear later in August. The charter price has been uniformly 65 shillings. Three thousand tons of barley is being loaded daily into the freighters at Port Costa, and never in the busiest days of the good wheat years of the past has there been so much grain activity in this port as at present. The entire lot of barley to be shipped from Port Costa alone is valued at \$3,000,000. The crop is being shipped at a date far ahead of previous years, due to the fact that the farmers sold early, and that there were plenty of idle ships to handle the entire crop.

Most of the barley being shipped from Columbia River ports is being handled to the United Kingdom in Japanese ships, while virtually all that going from San Francisco Bay ports is being carried in British ships. This is a striking commentary on the operations of the American merchant marine, when it is known that more than 50 vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board are idle in San Francisco Bay alone. The explanation made by grain exporters is that the Japanese steamship companies are making a rate from 20 to 30 per cent lower on charters than that made by the Shipping Board, and somewhat cheaper than British charters.

League Officials Seek Appeal
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, manager of the league's organization department, yesterday filed notice that on October 10 they would ask the United States Supreme Court to consider an appeal from the state courts of Minnesota in which they were con-

vinced of having opposed enlistments and the purchase of Liberty bonds during the war and of having declared the United States would soon be bankrupt, urging that the money be invested in Nonpartisan League grain elevators.

SLIGHT DROP IN COST OF LIVING
NEW YORK, New York—The cost of living decreased .7 of 1 per cent during the month of July, according to figures made public yesterday by the national industrial conference. Prices are still 62 per cent higher than the July, 1914, level, and only 20.8 per cent lower than the peak reached in July, 1920.

Declines during July were in clothing, which dropped 3.5 per cent and in sundries, which dropped 1.1 per cent. Food prices, the report said, went up 3 per cent.

SIoux OPPOSE TRIBE DANCING REVIVAL
OKREEK, South Dakota—The convocation of Sioux Indians in session here for the past three days under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, have gone on record as opposed to the revival of dancing among their tribespeople.

After the pow-wow of Sunday, at which the matter was gone over, a report to this effect in the form of a memorial to the Rt. Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, Episcopal Bishop of the State, was presented to the convocation.

PROHIBITION AIDS WATCHMAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FORT WAYNE, Indiana—Prohibition has greatly simplified the night watchman's job, according to E. G. Brockmeyer, merchant policeman of this city, who has been on the job seven nights a week for 10 consecutive years here. He guards more than 50 business houses. In an interview printed in the American Magazine, Mr. Brockmeyer said: "There hasn't been a burglary, or an attempted burglary on my route since 1918, when Indiana went dry. This, of course, has made the job much easier." Up to 1918 he had 12 burglaries or attempted burglaries to cope with. "Men go home earlier in the evening than they used to," he said.

PONTOON BRIDGE ON HUDSON DEFENDED
NEW YORK, New York—Objection of steamboat interests, made at a recent meeting here, to a proposed pontoon bridge of wooden ships across the Hudson at Yonkers were answered yesterday by George A. Post, president of the Hudson River Bridge and Terminal Association.

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Owners of approximately 125 steam schooners, which have been tied up and out of the coastwise trade since the beginning of the strike, are releasing them slowly, so as to avoid congestion in the various lumber ports. More than half of these big schooners are now out, working up and down the coast, and calls for the remainder on charter are coming in daily. The record number of 30 deep-sea steamships, freight and passenger carriers, all bound for foreign ports, cleared from San Francisco the first Saturday after the ending of the strike. Between July 15 and August 15 a fleet of freighters chartered by Strauss & Co., took 100,000 tons of barley from Port Costa for the United Kingdom. More than 700 men worked day and night at Port Costa preparing the shipments and handling them into the steamers.

Twelve steamers loaded with barley had cleared under the Strauss house flag up to August 15, and nearly as many more have been chartered to clear later in August. The charter price has been uniformly 65 shillings. Three thousand tons of barley is being loaded daily into the freighters at Port Costa, and never in the busiest days of the good wheat years of the past has there been so much grain activity in this port as at present. The entire lot of barley to be shipped from Port Costa alone is valued at \$3,000,000. The crop is being shipped at a date far ahead of previous years, due to the fact that the farmers sold early, and that there were plenty of idle ships to handle the entire crop.

Most of the barley being shipped from Columbia River ports is being handled to the United Kingdom in Japanese ships, while virtually all that going from San Francisco Bay ports is being carried in British ships. This is a striking commentary on the operations of the American merchant marine, when it is known that more than 50 vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board are idle in San Francisco Bay alone. The explanation made by grain exporters is that the Japanese steamship companies are making a rate from 20 to 30 per cent lower on charters than that made by the Shipping Board, and somewhat cheaper than British charters.

League Officials Seek Appeal
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, manager of the league's organization department, yesterday filed notice that on October 10 they would ask the United States Supreme Court to consider an appeal from the state courts of Minnesota in which they were con-

vinced of having opposed enlistments and the purchase of Liberty bonds during the war and of having declared the United States would soon be bankrupt, urging that the money be invested in Nonpartisan League grain elevators.

SLIGHT DROP IN COST OF LIVING
NEW YORK, New York—The cost of living decreased .7 of 1 per cent during the month of July, according to figures made public yesterday by the national industrial conference. Prices are still 62 per cent higher than the July, 1914, level, and only 20.8 per cent lower than the peak reached in July, 1920.

Declines during July were in clothing, which dropped 3.5 per cent and in sundries, which dropped 1.1 per cent. Food prices, the report said, went up 3 per cent.

SIoux OPPOSE TRIBE DANCING REVIVAL
OKREEK, South Dakota—The convocation of Sioux Indians in session here for the past three days under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, have gone on record as opposed to the revival of dancing among their tribespeople.

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PROHIBITION AIDS WATCHMAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FORT WAYNE, Indiana—Prohibition has greatly simplified the night watchman's job, according to E. G. Brockmeyer, merchant policeman of this city, who has been on the job seven nights a week for 10 consecutive years here. He guards more than 50 business houses. In an interview printed in the American Magazine, Mr. Brockmeyer said: "There hasn't been a burglary, or an attempted burglary on my route since 1918, when Indiana went dry. This, of course, has made the job much easier." Up to 1918 he had 12 burglaries or attempted burglaries to cope with. "Men go home earlier in the evening than they used to," he said.

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WORLD COMMISSION ON FINANCE URGED

Senator Thomas Tittoni Approves Luzzati Plan for International Clearing House to Help Solve Exchange Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—An impartial, international commission, vested with authority, organized along the lines of the international clearing house plan proposed by Louis Luzzati, should be constituted to attend to the difficult technical problems of exchange, declared Thomas Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, in his address on finance, exchange and international credits before the Institute of Politics yesterday. But, beyond this, he said, each individual country must take steps toward recovery "by strict national economy; by a just system of taxation; by reducing all military expenses to their lowest possible minimum, and, finally, by arresting the issue of paper money."

The speaker described the plan for the international clearing which was submitted to the French Senate in 1916. Under it would have been constituted a permanent committee with representatives of the treasuries and banks of issue. These experts would be given essential authority to proceed, Mr. Luzzati suggested, along the lines of the Postal Union, which has become a clearing house without weakening the autonomy of any nation.

"This great clearing house," Mr. Tittoni continued, "would be able with the help of checks to settle the debits and credits, paying immediately (with proper postponements) the differences, should it prove necessary, or to arrange for credits. It would appear better to make the credit arrangements in advance, because by such arrangements the clearing house would be able to proceed at once to the stabilization of exchange. In this way we might have attained a great end without delay; namely, the exchange, not at once made in the same sense as gold par, might at least have been controlled by preventing audacious speculation from dominating everywhere as it does at present, by checking the useless and expensive circulation of credits and debts, and by lessening the transfer of cash from country to country."

"But these difficult technical problems should not be presented at a meeting where conflicting interests never allow a conclusion to be reached. They should be studied separately and independently by an international commission to which should be granted complete authority and by representatives of the treasury and banks of issue, on the basis of the suggestions of Luigi Luzzati and of his practical plan put forth in the hall of the French Senate."

Turning to international credits, Mr. Tittoni discussed three proposals of detailed and practical nature that developed in the course of the Brussels conference on financial matters. "The decisions of that conference," he said, "were based on the following unimpeachable premises, namely, (1) that war has profoundly changed the normal functioning of the financial markets; (2) that certain countries cannot return to their former economic prosperity unless credits of long standing are put at their disposal by the economically stronger countries; (3) that these loans cannot be granted by the governments themselves, but must take the shape of private and corporate loans; (4) that the great obstacle to the concession of these loans is the difficulty of finding adequate security and guarantee."

Although these considerations appear concise, he said, they were not sufficiently so to bring a solution. The plans proposed, he added, included the Delacroix proposal for an international reserve bank, contributed to by the nations, who, in turn, by international obligations would have financed international commerce; the Ter Meulen plan, "which contemplated the establishment of an international trust and guaranty company for the administration of the various guarantees offered by the countries"; and a third project, which was somewhat of an amalgamation of these two. None was acceptable, Mr. Tittoni said.

"One can, therefore," he concluded, "say that to this present day, the vital problem of international commercial credits is still far from being solved. The solution might be hastened by the enactment of certain measures, such as the unification of international legislation with regard to letters of credit, bills of lading, etc., with the institution of an international clearing house, an international agreement to avoid duplicate or triplicate taxation of commercial interests on the part of the different countries, and, finally, the extension of insurance to all commercial credits, such as the English Trade Indemnity Company now practices on an ever larger scale."

"With regard to the tariff, Americans must sooner or later realize that only by not putting obstacles in the way of our exportation can they help us to reconstruct our economical prosperity, and thus allow us to pay for our purchases. This ability to pay will grow as our wealth develops, and will eventually enable us to dispense with credit. Americans cannot be damaged by our importations, and we have no desire to increase our duties on American products. A reasonable commercial agreement would seem to be useful to both parties."

"The conclusion of my present lecture cannot be different from the conclusion of the last. If we do not want to fall back into the multiple petty and ruinous divisions among nations, known in the Middle Ages, which now would be so much worse, we must ever keep before us in our international trade the guiding principle of human

cooperation and human fraternity, in exchange, in credits, in monetary systems."

Economic War Control

In the evening Professor Vialatte spoke of the extraordinary unification of economic control built up in the war both by the Allies and the central powers, and commented on the significance of the movement for the future in peace time. The effectiveness of the allied action, he said, had not been possible until the United States had lent its influence and agencies to the European Allies. The blockade against Germany, which all now declare to have been the sine qua non of the allied success, was not properly realized until the efforts of America were thrown into the balance of trade control. He described the close restrictions practiced on neutrals by the economic war of the allies, necessitated by the fear that any more than the bare requirements of goods would be shipped through to Germany or Austria.

He characterized the economic structures of the war as "a foretaste of state control without which it would have been impossible for any of the belligerents to carry on war."

When the war was over the demand to go back to the old methods of individual initiative commerce was answered so that the real usefulness of the international system was summarily cut short.

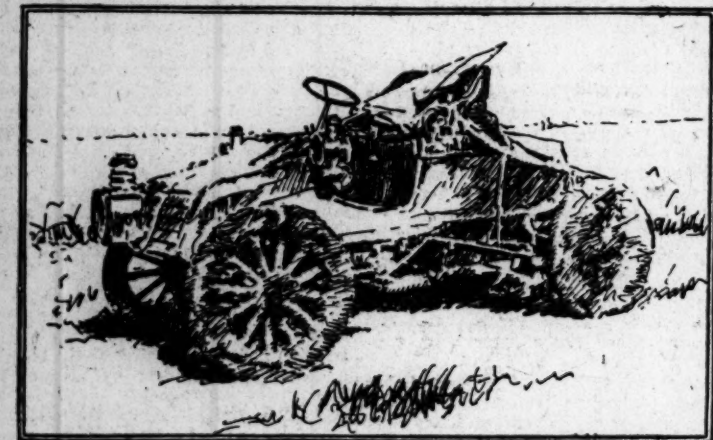
"By the devastated countries, however, continuation of the industrial cooperation, at least with regard to raw materials during the first period of reconstruction, was much desired. And we realize today that this would have been wise. But the American Government did not find it possible to continue the system of control on account of the great popular wish for an early return to freedom of initiative, and the British Government was likewise opposed. Consequently it was not feasible to continue and all the special war-time economic structure was discarded."

LOUISVILLE MAYOR ATTACKS KU-KLUX

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Terming the Ku-Klux Klan an organization which "all thoughtful men must be convinced must be a menace to the peace and good understanding between the people of Louisville," Mayor Smith yesterday issued a statement asserting that he would use "every lawful means to prevent and suppress its growth in our community."

PLAN TO ASSIST HOME CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Maine—Investment by members of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce in shares of three Androscoggin County loan and building associations is suggested by the local



The first car across, driven by Dr. Horatio Jackson

chamber as a logical and sound means to solving the existing housing shortage. After investigation of methods applied throughout the United States to solve this problem, the Lewiston chamber concluded that the three loan associations are good investments. It was therefore suggested that if each member of the business association could invest in 10 shares of the stock of one of these companies, money would be made available for at least 24 more new houses a year. The chamber emphasizes the fact that the home-owner is the better citizen and recommends its plan on the ground that a safe investment, yielding good interest, can be combined with solution of a serious problem.

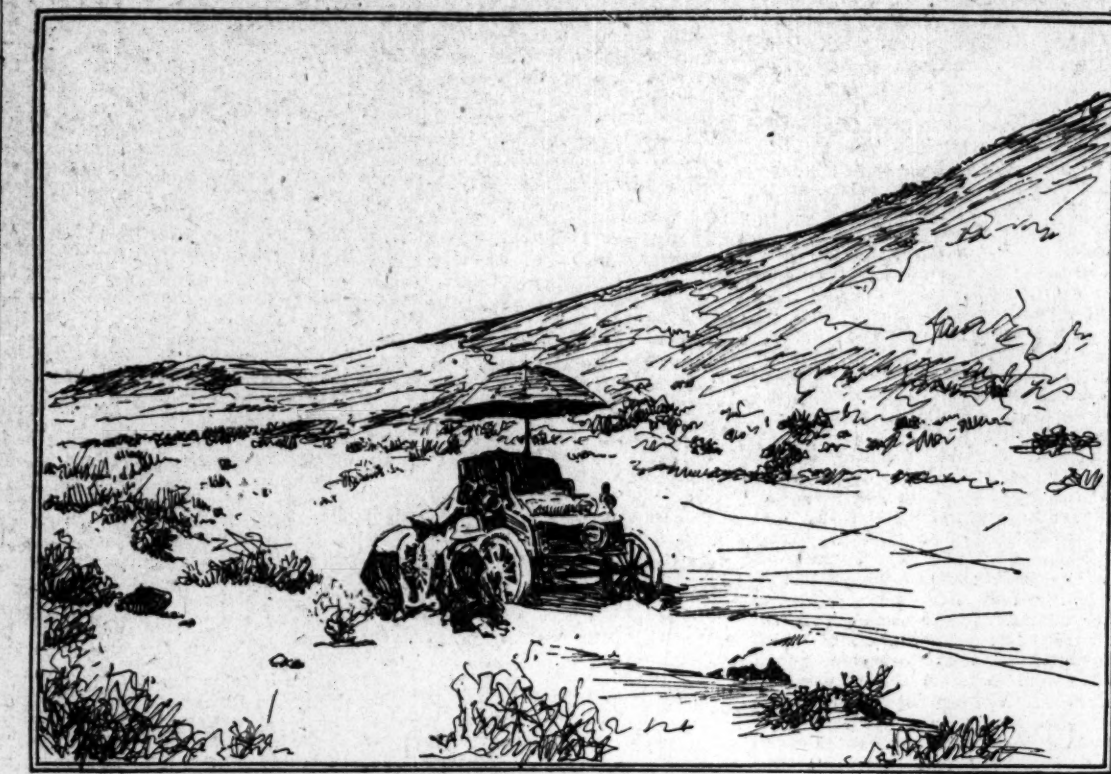
RULING AGAINST CHILD LABOR LAW

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Judge James E. Boyd, in Federal Court yesterday held the new Federal Child Labor Law to be unconstitutional. The Owen-Keating Child Labor Law was also held unconstitutional by Judge Boyd two years ago, and that ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion yesterday was rendered in the case of the Vivian Spinning Mills of Cherrydale, North Carolina, who asked an order restraining J. W. Bailey, collector of internal revenue, from enforcing the act. The law imposed a federal tax of 10 per cent on the profits derived from products on which child labor was employed.

CORN CARGO FOR CANADA
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Canadian freighter Westmont steamed out of Chicago on Sunday with 412,000 bushels of corn consigned to Depot Harbor, Canada. It was said to be the largest shipment of corn sent from Chicago.

THE FIRST CROSSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The up-to-date automobile pioneer across the American continent has at last "arrived." With him has come the new-fangled prairie schooner, which, of course, is no "schooner" at all, with its creaking axle and swinging tar bucket, but an article de luxe. The homesteader traveling from the coast to his distant goal, can now command a "home from home" all the time that he is on wheels. In brief, his equipment, if the present motor caravan now going from New York to Idaho of scores of families is to be



The second car across, driven by Mr. Fetch

taken as a typical example, is the last word in comfort. The caravan marks, too, the end of that path-finding and trail-blazing which formed a glorious but now almost forgotten story in American history.

How one would like to talk over the new situation with the hero of the first crossing, Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson. No doubt he is chuckling with delight at this fitting sequel to his great feat of 1903. That notable performance is now ancient history, though it seems only as yesterday! He himself, probably, was the last to realize the significance of what his pioneer crossing meant. When he did actually get under way, he had the strange experience of meeting people in the remote western districts who had never seen an automobile, and who naively concluded that perhaps his machine had something to do with the distant rail-



The first car across, driven by Dr. Horatio Jackson

road locomotives, one of which had got astray upon the trackless plains. One would like, too, to be able to ask the doctor with the prophetic English name (he is a Toronto man who settled in Vermont) what he thinks of all these refinements—the closed motor car, the trailer of the camp bungalow type fitted with electricity, gasoline-burning cooking stoves, the beds and mattresses, and the modernly equipped and polished automobile camp sites where the homesteaders will find themselves amply provided with water, electric lights, wash tubs, gas stoves, and, of course, baths! Better than I, he knows the superior luxury of sleeping in the car, or in a handy gully or cañon, or tramping miles for shelter or to obtain gasoline and "spares." No well-dressed, scraped or paved Lincoln Highway in those days to take the spice and the adventure and the romance out of transcontinental travel! No, indeed; one had only too frequently a ragged, unkempt trail which one precariously followed with a compass and took a log of by the aid of a speedometer and curious hieroglyphics jotted down in a blank book, lest one should have to pick his way back again. The good old haphazard days were the real enjoyable days—the days of the stake and pulleys and wire rope, of gumbo and quicksands, canvas water bag, and the reserve gasoline tank, and, in short, of the vast unmotored west which the buffalo and the Indian left a lonely unexplored solitude with a surprise at every turn.

But to go back to Horatio Nelson Jackson and the tiny vehicle containing two men and a dog which was the first to draw a line across the Continent. Dr. Jackson was just the man to take the lead, to accomplish the unaccomplished. He had traveled through Europe to Siberia; he had operated silver mines in northern Mexico. Yet when he finally reached San Francisco the thought of crossing the Continent in an automobile had never entered his dreams. Mo-

toring was backward in California compared with the east and with Europe.

On a certain afternoon in May of 1903 a group of men sat in a room of the University Club. The conversation drifted to the subject of motor cars and their chances of getting across the country.

"I don't believe the machine is made," asserted one, "that could successfully go from here to the Mississippi."

"I think it can be done," said a decided voice, "and to show you I believe it, I am willing to wager that I can go to New York and start on three days' notice."

The owner of that voice was Dr.

ment, whereby a crosswise ridge was dug in the track ahead of the car and the block was placed into it, the earth being packed around it to make it solid, and a hole being left in the center for the axle. Then the rope was attached to the car, and the engine started, the rear axle acting as a windlass. In this ingenious manner the car literally pulled itself out of a hole. The jacks had often to be used to lift the wheels over rocks; at other times chopped straw had to be obtained to prevent the car sinking into the roadway.

Dr. Jackson followed the old military and overland stage route from Cheyenne to Julesburg and North Platte to Omaha, breaking the front



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

axle en route. After that most of his difficulties were over, and when he entered New York in July he was glad the trip was ended, and yet not sorry that it had been begun. Success had been won. But before the doctor abandoned the wheel, two other contestants were already on the road. The era of transcontinentalism, which was to pave the way to the Lincoln Highway and make the present motor caravan a possibility, had begun.

EXPULSION FOLLOWED PLEA FOR NEGROES

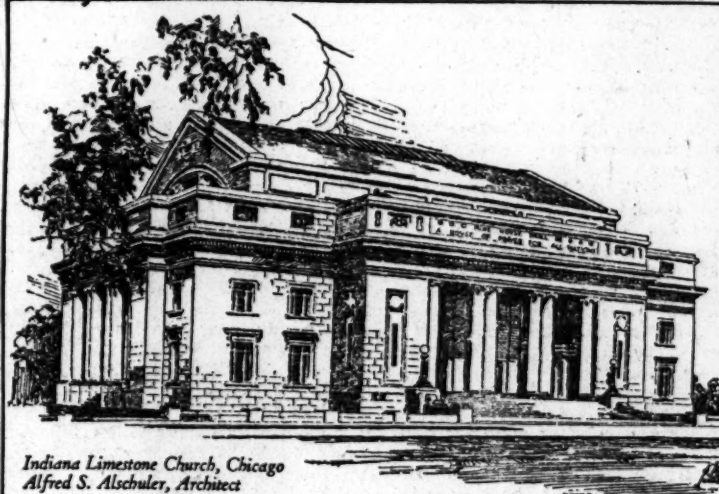
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert J. Seligman, at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday received a copy of a resolution by which Col. Robert T. Kerlin, professor of English at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, was expelled from that institution because he wrote a letter to the Governor of Arkansas protesting against what he believed to be unjust sentences of execution pronounced on six Negroes in connection with the Phillips County riots at Elaine, Arkansas, in 1919. The resolution showed that the institution believed Colonel Kerlin's action reflected upon the administration of justice in Arkansas and embarrassed the institution.

"One of the most preposterous assaults upon human and academic dignity ever perpetrated by an institution in this country," was Mr. Seligman's description of the incident.

BORDER TOWN BEACH RESORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Pending the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court, which is expected in about three weeks, officers of the Zaragosa



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Alfred S. Schneider, Architect

For ecclesiastical construction

—Indiana Limestone combines every requisite.

It is extremely durable and may be obtained in the following shades: Gray, Buff and Variegated. The Gray is a soft, silvery shade; the Buff has a tone of delicate brown and ivory, while the Variegated, with its subtle play of colors, is a singularly beautiful blending of Buff and Gray.

And Indiana Limestone is really economical, for it necessitates no expenditure for upkeep.

At your request we shall be pleased to mail you our interesting booklet on Indiana Limestone.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
Box 788 Bedford, Indiana

Investment Company are planning extensive improvements at Tijuana, which will include the expenditure of \$3,000,000 and the building of a new beach resort on the coast 12 miles from the border town. The execution of these plans depends on settlement by the Mexican Supreme Court of the litigation now on between the Zaragosa Investment Company, of which Jerome A. Bassity is the head, and James W. Coffroth of San Diego, who is at present in possession of the race track at Tijuana.

ELECTRICAL POWER IN COAL SHORTAGE

Stringency in Fuel Supply Brings Large Increase in Hydroelectric Development in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The scarcity of domestic coal and the prohibitive expense of foreign coal has given great impetus to hydroelectric development in many parts of Europe, according to information received by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from its special agents abroad. The latest data in the hands of the New England district office of the bureau comes from the United States Commissioner in Vienna and deals with a proposed development of the Salzach River.

According to the prepared plans, construction to develop hydroelectric power would be put in between Lend and Schwarzach on the Salzach. This construction would include a barrage in the Salzach near Lend, a water tunnel 4615 meters long, an open water conduit 1440 meters long, a water sluice, and a closed water conduit and central power station at Schwarzach, with turbines and generators. It is estimated that the central station would furnish 6000 kilowatts at low water and 12,000 at high water, with an annual output of 78,000,000 kilowatts.

The project has received the interest and support of the Austrian state railways, which are in a difficult situation due to the lack of coal. Foreign coal is extremely high in price, and the demand for electric power is large. It is felt that the power not used by the railroads would be quickly taken up by other interests.

It is estimated that the construction requires between \$200,000 and \$250,000, the major part of which would be for labor over a period of three years. Conservative estimates set the production cost at 0.18 of a penny per kilowatt and the selling price at 1/4d., thus allowing payment of 20 per cent on the maximum investment of \$250,000.

SULU CHIEFS ASK AMERICAN RULE

JOLO, Philippine Islands—A petition signed by practically all the datus, or chiefs, of the Sulu Archipelago, nearly 200 of them, asking complete United States sovereignty and protesting against the Filipino Government, has been presented to the Wood-Forbes mission of inquiry here.

The petition protests against placing Filipino officials over the Moros of the Sulu Archipelago, and concludes: "We deem it unjust to permit Filipinos to attempt any longer to govern the Muhammadan and pagan inhabitants of this region, and we protest and object to their governing territory which does not belong to them, never has belonged to them and that against the often expressed will of its inhabitants."

"We request that a government administered by Americans, wherein all legislative, executive and judicial positions other than minor local positions would be filled by Americans, be established for the Muhammadan and pagan territory in the southern Philippines, embracing the islands of Mindanao, Sulu Archipelago, Palawan, and that such government be independent of legislative control by the Philippine Government and subject only to the Government of the United States."

MAINE GOVERNOR FOR DISARMAMENT

Percival P. Baxter Expresses Confidence That Rule of Military Autocrats Over World Affairs Is at Last Waning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Massachusetts—Although emphasizing the necessity of an efficient military establishment to support the civil authorities, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, speaking at the annual encampment of the Third Maine Regiment of Infantry, expressed conviction that the coming international conference on armaments will attain the desired end of reducing the tremendous burden of the naval and military machines. "I am greatly encouraged," Governor Baxter said, "by the action of President Harding in calling a conference for international disarmament. I have faith to believe that the peoples of the world, not only the peoples of this country but those of the war-torn countries of Europe, are going to insist upon world disarmament. The moral forces of the world are going to say to the military autocrats, who have dominated international affairs for centuries, that the time has come when the peoples of the world are no longer to submit to the rules of selfish interests."

"The peoples of the world are determined that great dynasties shall not be upheld by further sacrifices of human life and treasure. History is no longer to be just a recital of battles on land and sea and of great generals; it is to be a history of progress, where the rights of the common people are to be paramount to the privileges of the few."

"Disarmament is coming. Destiny has placed in the White House a man big enough and broad enough to lead in this great movement. America is the country that has taken the lead and the others will follow. I have no fear of the military forces of Japan, Germany, or of any other country because the same movement is taking place in those lands that has taken place here, and their great military establishments will soon be things of the past, and the people will be relieved from the crushing burdens of their maintenance."

The Governor reviewed the part played by men from the State of Maine during the world war, declaring that the price they paid can never be estimated. He pointed out that the members of the Third Maine are "citizen soldiers," whose duty it is "to take part in civic as well as military affairs."

"As citizens," the Governor said, "you are called upon to decide many questions which affect the welfare of our state. As citizens it is your duty to be politicians, and by this I mean politicians of the highest type. By politicians, I mean a citizen who appreciates his duty as a member of the community and who takes part in the community's political life."

"I hope you will never be politicians in the common acceptance of the word, which means self-seekers and schemers, who subordinate the welfare of the community as a whole to private gain, either in power, position or wealth. The American soldier should strive to be the highest type of politician, and that is a conscientious, unselfish citizen who contributes to the welfare of the community according to his ability."

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AUSTRALIA SELLING AND BUILDING SHIPS

New Vessels Needed for Commonwealth Line, While the Wooden Ships of War Usage Are Now Being Discarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—While new vessels are being launched or completed for the Commonwealth Government line of steamers, the general depression in shipping owing to lack of freight has forced the government to lay up some of its cargo vessels and to sell its fleet of wooden steamers which were built in the United States during the war. These latter vessels were sold after the armistice to an American firm, but the buyers were unable to complete the purchase and the vessels came back to the unwilling hands of the Australian Government.

The successful launching of the Commonwealth steamer Echuca, of 5500 tons, at Maryborough, Queensland, was an occasion of note in that northern state as it was the first vessel of any tonnage to be built in Queensland, the credit going to Messrs. Walkers, Ltd. L. E. Groom, Federal Minister for Works and Railways, said that the Echuca was the fourteenth vessel built in Australia for the government, and the Commonwealth line was now operating 47 vessels. Mr. Groom declared that every effort should be made to carry on the shipbuilding industry, and he contended that the Commonwealth line was essential to the trade and commerce and producing interests of the Commonwealth.

Federal Line Deferred

The Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, replying in Melbourne to the criticism which followed the laying up of some of the "D" class steamers, said that ships were being laid up in all countries. He pointed out that in New Zealand the Union Steamship Company had laid up 12 passenger steamers and four cargo carriers, owing to the depression in the coastal and intercolonial trades. The present phase, in which there were more ships than cargo, was, no doubt, a temporary one and would pass away as soon as the world's demand was stimulated.

Sir Joseph Cook's declaration that the Commonwealth line of ships had not cost the people of Australia a penny, and was at present showing a handsome profit, has been received with skepticism in many quarters. While the fortunate purchase by the Prime Minister of the original vessels of the line enabled a handsome profit of about \$2,000,000 to be made in two years during the war—which probably accounts for Sir Joseph Cook's first statement—it is certain that the Commonwealth line will have to pay heavily for the vessels built in Australia and building in England, as well as meet the heavy loss on the wooden vessels. The second statement, regarding the handsome profit, has been received with some amazement and shipping men await with interest the Commonwealth line balance sheet.

Agitation in New Zealand by the producers, who have been feeling the high freightage severely, for the establishment of a line of shipping under state auspices, has led to a movement for amalgamation or cooperation with the Commonwealth line and the enlargement of its fleet of steamers to provide a service between New Zealand and the United Kingdom and with other countries. E. A. Ewa, the Australian manager of the Commonwealth line, states that he is aware of the proposal, but so far as he was personally concerned negotiations had not commenced.

The resignation of Herbert Larkins, general manager in London of the Commonwealth steamers, has been regretted in Australia, where it was reported that the resignation was due to a disagreement with Mr. Hughes, and his statement that his resignation was not a matter of immediate decision, has somewhat relieved the tension.

No Sale Contemplated

The fact that the government is appointing a well-known business man to succeed Mr. Larkins disposes of the question of the sale of the Commonwealth line. It is understood that an offer has been made by a syndicate to take over all the Commonwealth steamers, with the guarantee that the management would not go out of Australia and that the syndicate would be subject to government control in regard to freightage, provided that the latter were not reduced below the world's parity or below a level sufficient to pay a regular dividend of, say, 10 per cent.

The principal reason for the existence of the Commonwealth line, the assistance of the producers of Australia by providing tonnage at reasonable rates, does not seem in line with the contract made between the Commonwealth line and the government of Fiji for the provision of a direct and regular cargo service between Fiji and the United Kingdom, by way of the Panama Canal. This contract has been warmly criticized in Sydney as a direct blow at Australian-Pacific commerce. Fiji is ambitious to control the trade of all the western Pacific, and by obtaining direct shipping facilities with Britain and by revising her customs tariff to afford a substantial preference to British goods, she hopes to divert island trade to Suva.

"The service may be good business for the Commonwealth line, regarded merely as a commercial undertaking," says a leading article in The Sydney Morning Herald, "but politically it is not good business for the Commonwealth, as it means the provision to

Fiji of facilities to transfer to London a considerable and valuable trade hitherto done with Sydney. Use of a Commonwealth instrumentality to affect a purpose involving great harm to Commonwealth trade and prestige is an anomaly not reconcilable either with sound government policy or a prudent devotion of power and responsibility to a servant of the Crown."

Contract with Fiji

Under the contract with Fiji the Commonwealth line will receive a subsidy of £12,000 a year, or £1500 a trip, the contract to be for 12 months in the first instance and thereafter subject to cancellation by six months' notice on either side. Eight calls, four outward and four homeward, will be made annually in Fiji by steamers with a cargo capacity of 5000 or 6000 tons, the rate of freight not to exceed the current rate between the United Kingdom and Sydney.

Australian shipping is facing the reorganization rendered necessary by the Navigation Act, which operated from July 1. Declaring that they cannot see their way to make the costly structural alterations necessary before New Zealand steamers can be employed in the interstate passenger trade, Huddart, Parker, Ltd., and the Union Steamship Company have announced curtailed schedules between Sydney and Hobart and between Sydney and New Zealand; the Ulmroa, Manuka and Moeraki may be withdrawn from the Sydney-Hobart service. The Orient Company may also stop the carriage of interstate passengers, as compliance with the act would be too costly. Massey Greene, Minister for Trade and Customs, declares that he cannot understand the withdrawal of the three steamers from the Tasmanian trade, as the government had granted the Union Steamship Company the desired exemption in respect of certain accommodation for the crew.

Shipowners engaged in the coastal trade will ask the High Court of Australia for a declaration that those sections of the Navigation Act dealing only with vessels engaged in the interstate trade are invalid.

Mail Agreement Ratified

The federal Parliament has approved of the agreement made between the Postmaster-General and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., for the carriage of mails between Australia and Great Britain. Mr. Wise, the Postmaster-General, said that arrangements had been made between the Orient and the P. & O. companies for a regular alternating four-weekly service between England and Australia, beginning in September. In future, therefore, there would be a regular fortnightly service of steamers leaving Sydney on a Tuesday.

In the discussion which followed, some members advocated the use of ships of the Commonwealth line to carry the mails.

The low prices being paid for certain primary products of Australia has lessened the demand for freight. Shipowners declare that even when vessels are able to load full cargoes of wheat in Australia for the homeward voyage, losses are incurred on the tramp trip, and unless freightage is increased vessels must be held up or diverted. At any rate, further reduction in rates seems unlikely.

Another cause of difficulty has been the recent award of the Federal Arbitration Court, which gave higher rates of pay to the marine stewards on interstate and coastal steamers than those received by the seamen and cooks, whose greater skill entitles them to a margin above the stewards. Shipowners cannot see their way, in view of the shortage of cargo and the public demand for a reduction in rates, to pay higher wages and meet the extra bill by higher freightage. The position is a delicate one.

Shipping men are interested in the report that the Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into the position at Cockatoo Island and Garden Island will recommend the building of a floating dock able to take the largest battleship now built.

ISSUE RAISED OVER FLOUR IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Some time ago, very large quantities of flour known as "B" grade were imported by private firms from Australia which, on arrival here, was declared to be not in accordance with sample and scarcely fit for human consumption. It was alleged that the flour could not be consumed in Australia itself, and importers here felt strongly that they had been unfairly dealt with, and that in future they would have to be more careful in buying from Australian dealers. It was stated that the flour had been sent out of the Commonwealth under government permit, and this, of course, made the position all the worse.

Very heavy losses were incurred by the South African importing firms, and representations were made to the Union Government on the subject. The latter took up the matter and communicated with the Australian Government. Subsequently W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, made a statement to the effect that if the facts were as represented, it would be the duty of the Australian Government to protect its fair name by making compensation.

Under the belief that Mr. Hughes would carry out his promise, South African importers were hopeful of getting some compensation, but it now appears that after the departure of Mr. Hughes for England, an agitation arose in Australia to oppose compensation being given to South African importers, and it is stated that a press campaign was started in that connection. In order to combat this, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa have taken the matter up, and it has been decided to send a delegation to England to interview Mr. Hughes and, if necessary, to send one to Australia.

ECONOMIC SALVAGE OF AUSTRIA URGED

Such Development Would, It Is Pointed Out, React in Time to the Benefit of the Creditor Nation, Whatever Its Motives

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some observations, which have come to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from an authoritative source respecting the attempt to save Austria economically are worthy of the closest attention. It is, of course, known that the idea is to give Austria a clean slate. The nations which have claims upon her should renounce them for a minimum of 20 years. European countries have consented in effect but the United States have the largest credits upon Austria, and their consent is essential. The plan was compromised by the objections which were raised by Washington. Apparently the formal vote of Congress is needed. But unless by the month of October the affair is not definitely settled its failure is almost certain. That is why it was thought advisable to send Mr. Avenol, the French delegate on the commission which deals with that matter, to America to conduct direct negotiations with the State Department.

That America will ultimately agree is hardly doubtful. But promptitude is especially important. It may be said that Austria herself is doing her best to facilitate the task of those who would help her. State expenditure has been reduced, taxation increased, and some sort of order is, under advice, being restored to Austrian finances. It is not only the future of Austria which depends upon a solution being found of this problem, but the future of central Europe. The alternative is certainly an alliance of Austria with Germany and all the little states will view this junction with alarm.

American Interest in "Revival"

The authority who has been consulted by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor points out that America is as much interested in economic revival as is Europe. Austria, he says, has been placed in an impossible position, and makeshift schemes are useless. Hitherto she has just managed to preserve her national existence but the complications become worse because everything that has been done for her since the break-up of the old ramshackle Empire has been piecemeal and unsystematic.

Plan after plan failed, and at last England, France, Italy and Japan agreed to forego their claims in respect of the armies of occupation, reparations and relief credits. The whole of Austria's assets thus released might be regarded as security for credits under the Ter Meulen scheme.

It is perhaps necessary to say a word about the Ter Meulen scheme. Mr. Ter Meulen is a Dutch banker who at the Brussels financial conference showed that the assets of a country might be valued on a gold basis by an international commission, and bonds up to that amount might then safely be issued. These bonds would be held by exporters as collateral security. On this reservoir of credit importers might draw. The plan has been examined by the principal business men of the world. It is thoroughly sound and will make it possible for impoverished countries to obtain whatever they require, while freeing exporters of other countries from all risks.

Repercussion Anticipated

This Ter Meulen scheme forms part of the plan for the restoration of Austria. It is obvious that one essential condition is that powers which have already claims on Austrian assets shall suspend their liens. The experts who have the first conviction that Austria has a real chance of existence as an important European center and that the repercussion on southeastern and central Europe if she is saved will be considerable. Austria, of course, is willing to do everything that is required of her. She would come under a sort of international control. With a new issue of money based upon her assets, with the necessary advances, with fresh hope and a sound financial system, there can be no doubt about her restoration.

As stated, the scheme really depends upon the decision of America. Refusal would blight the hopes which are now cherished. This means that not only will Austria be doomed, but that the economic consolidation which might be expected will become more difficult. World trade will suffer a serious setback.

The authority who is now being quoted laid emphasis on the discussions of the recent congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. The American delegation to this congress was perhaps the most important of all. It accepted certain facts as basic in dealing with impoverished countries. All the ideas endorsed by the Americans figure in the present scheme for Austria. The delegation categorically declared that there could be no prosperity in America, no markets for American products, until international trade could flow freely in its customary channels. It is not, then, a mere matter of philanthropy to assist in a businesslike way a country which finds it impossible, owing to its chaotic financial condition, to buy goods; it is simply enlightened commerce.

Scheme of Itself Worthy

It is possible that America may have some objection to the scheme because it emanates from a commission which is connected with the condemned League of Nations. But surely there is a difference between endorsing the League and accepting a

scheme which has been sponsored by the League, but which on its merits is entirely good. What does it matter which is the international body which has worked out a businesslike project? All that is to be considered is the project itself. Nothing obliges America to have any direct dealings with the League. The Allies and other European countries are asking her to imitate their example and to suspend their liens. The Allies and not the League are, to all intents and purposes, the partners in this scheme; and it would—urged the authority who pleaded for a proper understanding of the scheme—be mere folly to allow political considerations to weigh against an economic plan.

Thus, the whole matter is neither political nor sentimental. It should be regarded only from the business viewpoint. As a business proposition there is no doubt that it is entirely sound, and there would be great disappointment not only in Austria but in European countries in general were America to refuse to help in saving Austria. The truth is that America has done more to save Austria than any other country, but she has done it in a spasmodic and unbusinesslike way. It is not charity and the continuance of doles which will put Austria on her feet again. In any case it is practically impossible that America can receive payment from Austria for many years to come, and it would, therefore, seem to be in the interest of everybody that a formal temporary renunciation should be made.

DANISH-AMERICAN TIES EMPHASIZED

United States Minister at Copenhagen Stresses the Indebtedness of His Country to Danes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The most striking feature of the great American-Danish gathering at the National Rablad Park in Jutland was the eloquent speech by Mr. Grier, the American Minister at Copenhagen. About 20,000 persons were present and the American Ellberg singers did much to enhance the success of the gathering.

Mr. Grier is the first American Minister who ever delivered an address at these annual gatherings whose purpose is to further cement the friendly relations between the United States and Denmark, which has sent so many of her sons and daughters to America. The gathering was held on what the Minister called the birthday of his country, and he said that many of those present had or formerly had their home in America, and many were American citizens.

Through all ages, Mr. Grier said, even from the earliest dawn of history, men had set out to found new homes in distant lands, but the motive for those wanderings and voyages had been war, coercive trading, or flight from tyranny. That gathering, however, presented a different picture, initiated and created in a different atmosphere.

Danes in America

Danes, he said, did not proceed to the United States to practice or even to flee from tyranny in their own country, one of the most liberty-loving countries in the world. They went to America, the new land with boundless resources and the unlimited possibilities, well equipped to reap a rich harvest from her virgin soil and to make their fortune in a country where individual work and ability, as in Denmark, were the conditions for success.

Furthermore they brought with them such qualities which might be further developed when a life was founded upon noble traditions and Christian morals. That was what had made the Danes in America such staunch, desirable and immensely respected citizens. "Theodore Roosevelt once said," he proceeded, "the only objection we have to Denmark is that she does not send us some more Danes."

"And he was a man who understood how to value the foreigner who came to American shores. One of his most intimate and best friends was Jacob E. Rils, this warm-hearted, patriotic, Danish-born American. His work survives him as a splendid

monument to his memory which will always remain green and living in the United States of America.

"But Jacob A. Rils," Mr. Grier continued, "is only one among many Danes whose names have become household words in America. In the region of art there is Gustav Borgeum, whose excellent statues of Lincoln, Sheridan and others have made him famous; there is Rohl-Smith, among whose work the Iowa soldiers' monument and the Sherman monument in Washington must be mentioned. There is the Danish-born painter Emil Carlsen, one of America's best; there is Birgit Egerell, the singer.

Material Interests

"Within literature I. P. Jacobsen's glorious works are known and read far and wide, and Danish literature will by and by become better known in America, thanks to a great extent to the endeavors of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. And high above all other names is that of Hans Christian Andersen whose name is beloved in every home and whose books were read by almost every child."

The ties between Denmark and America, however, Mr. Grier pointed out, were not all of an artistic or sentimental nature. The friendship between the two countries had of late years been further strengthened by increasing mutual material interests. Danish bonds were being sold on a large scale in America. American banks looked upon Denmark as a stable and promising country and found it advantageous to lend money to Denmark.

Danish goods also had found a willing market in the United States and not only had Denmark become a market for American manufacturers but it had become a basis for American commerce with all the Baltic countries, and the knowledge about Denmark in America was very much increasing.

In conclusion the Minister paid a generous and eloquent tribute to the Danes in America, emphasizing the indebtedness of the United States to the Danes who had settled there for all they had given their new country, and for the model citizens which they had become. Finally the Minister addressed himself to the American citizens present, reminding them of the fact that the day was the one hundred and forty-fifth birthday of the United States of America.

SAMUEL GOMPERS HAILS DAY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"The day of the master is done—it will never return. Our day, the day of Labor, will come. In the meantime grit your teeth and organize together," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America at the convention in Toronto. "We want no cataclysm either in Canada or the United States," he continued.

"We shall work out our own destiny slowly, epoch by epoch, bettering our lives with the year. The world is divided into two classes, and two only. They are employers and employees. There are no others. There can be no others, and that is the first truth we must realize."

LABOR TROUBLES IN FIJI ISLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—A deputation is shortly proceeding to the Fiji Islands where there have been considerable disputes with Indian labor. Among the party is the Rev. C. F. Andrews who has been honorably distinguished by his championship of Indian labor. Mr. Andrews' discretion is not always equal to his humanity. The extremist press asserted that the Government of India at the instance of the Fiji Government was refusing Mr. Andrews permission to proceed. This bubble was pricked by the Department of Commerce which published his name on the list. Mr. Andrews, however, professed to believe that the Fiji Government would refuse to allow him to land, regarding him as an undesirable immigrant. The Fiji Government have since stated that they had not and never had any intention of refusing access to Mr. Andrews.

MASONIC LODGE IN CENTURY AND HALF

Lodge St. James of Edinburgh Recounts Incidents in Its History Which Dates Back as Far as the Year 1771

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—An interesting Masonic service has just been held in Brechin Cathedral, organized by the Lodge St. James and Lodge St. Ninian, in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first-named lodge. Dr. Coates, chaplain of the lodge, in his address remarked that during the existence of the lodge the face of the world had changed again and again.

Three years before the granting of its charter began the quarrel which resulted in the birth of the great republic beyond the sea. Within 20 years came the French Revolution, with all that it meant in the overthrow of the old order and the long war which only ended at Waterloo. When the lodge attained its first jubilee the world was still suffering from the consequences, and students of history tell us that the state of Scotland in 1821 was probably worse. Although as a brotherhood Freemasons took no part in political controversy, they could not ignore the great changes which ensued on parliamentary reforms 90 years ago, and the gradual transformation of the life of the country and the world during long years of peace. Fifty years ago men were congratulating one another on living in a land of settled government, encompassed by the inviolate sea, but today we look on a world that has been shaken to its foundations and the call to rebuild is addressed to men of good will.

Another interesting Masonic service was that held by Lodge Union, No. 250, Dunfermline. The brethren, accompanied by the bands of Townhill and Dunfermline City, proceeded in procession to the Abbey, where they were joined by Provost Norval, magistrates and members of the town council. The praise and accompanying music was a feature of the service, the Abbey choir being augmented by many well-known ladies and gentlemen. There was also a strong orchestra under the able leadership of C. E. Allsopp, director of music to the provincial grand lodge of Fife and Kinross. Beautifully also had its first Masonic church parade, when the members of Lodge Priory, No. 1235, attended divine service at St. Columba's. Judging by the support given by the public to the venture it will not be the last.

To Provide Temple

The Bonhill and Alexandria Lodge, No. 321, is continuing its efforts in various directions to provide a suitable temple for their meetings and to see that the same is opened free of debt.

At the quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter just held in Edinburgh, Andrew Hunter, unanimously appointed grandmaster, in succession to former Sheriff Moffat. At the same convocation a petition for a new chapter at Polmont, to be known by the name of Gray Buchanan Chapter, was granted. John Loudon to be the first principal of the chapter.

Dundee Freemasons held an open air service in Baxter Park, when the attendance exceeded 10,000. Leaving the esplanade early in the afternoon, over 600 brethren drawn from all the Dundee lodges, wearing their regalia, marched to the park by way of the

Handwritten signature: H. H. H.

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principal streets. The provincial grand chaplain, S. Buchanan Carey, officiated and in his address described the Masonic fraternity's effort as exemplifying true brotherliness. Brotherhood, he said, should have its sure foundation in the heart of humanity. There had been too many wars between man and man, class and class, and nation and nation. They had all to give way to a spirit of brotherliness like that evinced in Masonry. Masonic Brotherliness.

In the evening sacred concerts were given in the La Scala and Savoy theaters, and proved a distinct success. At Broughty Ferry visitors hied to the sands, where there was hardly room to sit owing to the crowd.

The annual service of Lodge Union, No. 250, was held in Dunfermline Abbey. The brethren, accompanied by the Townhill and Dunfermline city bands, proceeded in procession order through the streets of the Abbey, where the address was given by the Rev. J. Miller Wright, on the words: "The length and the breadth and the height are equal." In the course of his address he said: "One of the great truths proclaimed by the order to which we belong is the brotherhood of man, and we know that Masonry is always to the front in works of charity, sympathy, and love. Masonry also teaches us that we are all builders, that every day we are building life and character, making our contribution to the unseen spiritual temple which God and humanity have been building through the ages. Some people build of gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble. Much of what we all build will pass away but brotherly love, relief, and truth, the three great gems in the Masonic crown, will abide."

The annual bowling and golfing tournament held under the auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dunfermline has taken place. For the bowling there were entries from 11 clubs, and the usual two games were played. The golfing tournament was arranged by the Annan Lodge. There was a good entry from various parts of the county, including Lockerbie, Langholm, Dumfries, Annan and Lochmaben. The first prize was a cup presented to the competitors by the provincial grand master, J. Mackechnie, whose desire it was that the golfers should be equally favored with the bowlers, who have had a cup to compete for now for a number of years.

A special meeting of members of Lodge Tyneside for the purpose of forming a Masonic Bowling Association for East Lothian has been held. It was decided to hold a general meeting of Masons of the district at Haddington.



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EARLY RESULTS OF MOROCCO FIGHTING

Moors, While Placed on the Defensive, Continually Attacked the Spanish Troops From Un-suspected Quarters

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone)—The early movements of the new campaign period of the Spanish forces in their zone in north Morocco, which promised to be the most dramatically interesting of all, the capture of Raisuli being one of the chief objectives, were quite attractive, in other than the mainly military sense. The two chief divisions of the attack, the one coming down from Ceuta under General Sanjurjo and advancing from Tetuan, and the other moving east from Larache under General Barrera with the object of taking the Beni Gorfet and Beni Aros tribesmen, who were making the most fatal stand ever made by the rebel Moors, on each side and squeezing them up against the main body of the Spanish troops, have been remarkably strengthened, and make a better fighting force than Spain had had at her disposal for a long time.

The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, who maintained an attitude of reserved but high optimism, displayed remarkable energy, and continually moved from one point to another far distant in this most difficult country for traveling. One day he was over in the Mellilla district in the east of the zone, the journey to which had to be made chiefly by sea where a keen and self-contained campaign against the rebels in those parts was in progress; then he was at Ceuta and Tetuan, and next making the considerable journey to Larache, the important base of General Barrera, who has his advance to make toward the Beni Aros and Xauen at the same time that he has to give much attention to independent risings nearer home.

French Zone Affected

The difficulty of this Morocco proposition was never better appreciated than recently by both the Spanish and the French, for reports from the French zone indicate clearly that they, with all their great resources, were meeting with almost precisely the same troubles as the Spaniards and were fighting all the time. Indeed, it does not appear from these semi-official statements that the French have made such important advances in recent times as have been made in the Spanish zone. The difficulty that both have is to be sure when a patch of country is really pacified and properly established in the zone of tranquillity as part of the new order. The rebels swarm over their native hills, spread over them, appear here and there suddenly in a manner of which military science and ordinary European enterprise cannot take definite account. It is extraordinarily difficult to know for certain that all is clear, and that it will remain so.

This patch of country lying between Larache and Tetuan, embracing those imposing regions of Beni Aros and Beni Gorfet where the pick of the rebel tribes are now concentrated round Raisuli, is probably one of the most difficult in the whole of Morocco, and it is this with which the Spanish troops have been dealing. If the Spaniards were strengthened it is quite clear that Raisuli's men were also, and they were strung up to their finest fighting pitch, having been convinced in the words of the High Commissioner in an official dispatch that they were playing their last card. They brought to their fighting strength every available man, and displayed remarkable courage and resource in their first fruitless attempts to impede the Spanish advance.

Plays to Religious Sentiment

Raisuli displayed all his cunning in the stimulation of his followers. To the very utmost was he exploiting the religious sentiments of his followers. He wore the green mantle of the descendant of the Prophet and made his exhortations in the most impressive way. Whatever may have been the degree of "holiness" of the city of Tazart until these recent days, it has now, in the minds of the rebels, been considerably enhanced by the efforts of Raisuli. The sanctuary of Muley Abdas Selam, which is here, is of course, a matter of much Muhammadan account. Reports coming in to the Spanish indicated that every day Raisuli did his utmost to increase the fanaticism of his followers by exhortations and references to this sanctuary, and he never failed to impress upon them the promise of Muhammad as to the rewards that will be the happiness of those who sacrifice themselves for the Muhammadan faith. Lieutenant Ben Hacen, and though the loss was most serious, Ben Hacen having been an inspiring and energetic leader and commander of all the shooting arrangements, Raisuli turned even that to some advantage, making a speech on the occasion which had all the desired effect upon an enormous gathering of the faithful who listened to it.

Rebels on the Offensive

Just before the beginning of operations General Berenguer went over to Larache and there reviewed all the troops that were going forth to combat. Times had already been somewhat exciting in those parts. The rebels had been displaying truculence and had made attacks daringly close in. It has not to be assumed that these men—whom it is hard after all to call "rebels," but they were that officially—in their last extremity were exclusively on the defensive. They were continually aggressive,

violently so, made attacks at the most unexpected times and places and, it must be added, achieved comparatively some marked successes. They did better in these affairs than when the troops of Spain were urged against them.

They had been celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Spanish occupation, a sort of festival had been held in the Teatro de España, and some of the native chiefs had come in from the outside to pay their compliments. General Berenguer here reviewed no fewer than 8000 men, who had 40 guns, 10 companies of machine guns and a vast quantity of munitions and material of every description.

No Call for Reinforcements

With the Ceuta and Tetuan forces also at their full, and the available strength being ample, it was unfortunate that the report should have been circulated in Madrid—derived from what source is not known, but only suspected—that General Berenguer was short of men and had made an urgent appeal to the Ministry of War for reinforcements, the result of which it was thought, would probably have been the sending of 12,000 more men to him. General Berenguer sent a dispatch to Madrid to counteract this stupid statement, the most of which was made by the opponents of the Morocco campaign, who, at the slightest excuse, or none at all, exclaimed that Spain was wasting all her substance on a Morocco desert from which she could never derive any reward.

The High Commissioner in his dispatch said that although in one respect such tales as this, being so obviously false, deserved no recognition, it had to be remembered that Raisuli knew very well how to take the utmost advantage of them and any indiscretion on the part of Spain to renege on his followers. The High Commissioner therefore thought it well to say that the situation in so far as the Spanish operations were concerned was absolutely normal, the advance was proceeding with absolute success, and nobody thought of asking for a single man more from Spain.

Moors Pressed Back

The first operations on the part of the Ceuta and Tetuan forces had striking success. What happened, in effect, in addition to the taking of some 200 square kilometers of rebel country, was that the rebels of Beni Aros were pressed back so that they were completely isolated from those of Beni Hozmar, Beni Lait and Beni Hassan, and the line of communications from Tetuan to Xauen was secured beyond all doubt. In the combats that took place in the Zoco of Arbas in the course of these operations, the Foreign Legion, which by non-Spanish critics was credited with all kinds of fanaticism and incompetence, particularly distinguished itself, and earned the praises of the High Commissioner.

The latter in a dispatch to Madrid made reference to the sanctuary of Muley Abdas Selam, or Muley Abdas Selam, as others, including himself, spell it, stating that it is on a hill near Tazart at a locality called the Horm de Beni Aros, and that this is one of the most venerated sanctuaries in Islam. He was, therefore, exercising every effort to spare it and to wound the religious sentiments of the Muhammadans as little as possible, and when this district should fall into the hands of the Spaniards he proposed immediately to draw a ring round the part embracing the sanctuary and subject it to a special régime of a non-intervention character with nothing of the military about it, so that the eminently religious atmosphere of the place might be thoroughly preserved.

INDIA TO RAISE A NATIONAL MILITIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The demand that India should be better informed as to the need of her defense and given greater opportunity of training herself for self-defense and of not being so utterly dependent on the ruling power is laudable and the first steps have been taken for its realization in a practical manner. Therefore six battalions are to be raised on a definite militia basis, two units in the more martial Punjab and one each in Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces, to be shortly followed by a second, it is hoped, in the latter Province.

Service will be general in India and at the request of Indian members can be extended beyond the frontier. There will in addition be a university corps. In the same manner as the territorialists in Great Britain, these six battalions will be definitely attached to a regular unit of tried and proved reputation. They will belong to groups recruited from the same area. Virtually the force cannot yet provide its own officers and till that state of efficiency is reached, the commanding officer, the adjutant and the company officers will be found from British officers of the Indian Army. The twenty-fifth and the sixty-second Punjab, the one hundred and third Mahattas, the seventy-third Carnatic Infantry, the ninety-fourth Infantry and the second Queen Victoria's own Rajput light Infantry are the six regular battalions first selected for affiliation.

The beginning is as yet on a small scale, but if the Indian territorial battalions imbibe the traditions of the regiment with anything like the rapidity with which the British territorialists assimilated the esprit de corps of their regular brethren so that after the first year of the war the territorial divisions had as high a renown as any then the future of the force is assured. Tradition is as strong in the Indian Army as it is in the British, though owing to the present conditions of service, there is grave reason to doubt that such a good type of officer will not be obtained in the

future. The effects of this are not yet, however, felt. The local governments and non-official Indian opinion have been fully consulted in working out the details of the scheme which is one of considerable elasticity. It has been well suggested that if the battalions fill up quickly, the Prince of Wales might present them with colors. They would then go down to posterity as the forerunners of the real Indian National Army.

IRISH OUTLOOK FOR TIME BRIGHTENED

Faithful Way in Which People Kept Truce Showed They Were Waiting for Peace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—All over the southern provinces of Ireland the truce was faithfully kept by the people, and scarcely a jarring note reached the ears of the liaison officers who found their tasks exceedingly light. Travelers expressed delight at the happy change and reported that all through the country the people revealed in conditions such as had not been experienced since before the great war.

Even the judges on circuit, in their addresses to the juries, declined to dwell on the past, and one said all was expressed in the hope for the future of Ireland. On the opening day of the Roscommon Assizes, Judge Wylie was in most cheerful mood and said that at last the dark clouds were breaking and dawn seemed to be appearing. Sir Thomas Stafford, who was one of the first of Lord French's Privy Counsellors to resign, moved a resolution which was seconded by the well-known lawyer, the O'Connor Don, expressing thankfulness that a truce had been arranged and that the disturbances which had resulted in such loss were, for the time being, at an end; trusting that the negotiations at present being carried on might lead to peace and a permanent settlement; voicing the hope that the British Government might offer for acceptance a scheme which would meet the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. An all-pervading optimism took the place of pessimism, and no one seriously entertained the possibility of the country reverting to its recent state of chaos.

Belfast Quiet With Military

The "Irish Republican Army" chief liaison officer, E. Dugan, reported upon the peaceful conditions prevailing in all parts of the South and West, and Eoin O'Duffy, liaison officer for Northern Ireland, said that Belfast was very quiet owing to the presence of the military in the disturbed areas. He recorded a few instances in which I. R. A. men had deprived R. I. C. men in multi of their arms, and stated that such offenders have been properly dealt with and the arms returned to the police.

Competent military authorities in the various districts are cordially co-operating with I. R. A. officers in seeing that the truce is strictly kept. The latter have orders that all who were able to do so should help in filling in trenches and removing all road obstructions, and that county councils should also render any mechanical assistance that might be considered necessary to augment hand labor.

All the creameries closed down by order of the military were opened, and all restrictions on fairs and markets in martial law areas removed. Motor restrictions were considerably modified, but complaints have been made that permits are still required, also that commandeered and dismantled cars have not been restored to their owners. It is pleaded that an amelioration of the rigors of the internment camps would be in keeping with a genuine truce. Overcrowding was said to be a grievance in the Bere Island Camp, Bantry Bay, and batches of prisoners arrived constantly against the protests of the Acting Governor. It was expected that redress would shortly be forthcoming, and also that the men undergoing special punishment in Rath Camp, Curragh, would be treated as prisoners of war and some of the 3000 internees against whom no charge has been made be released.

Hope for United Judicature

The delay in the appointment of Mr. Denis Henry as the Lord Chief Justice for Northern Ireland was looked upon by the members of the bar as a hopeful sign. The fact that the Irish judiciary are entirely opposed to partition as far as they are concerned has been pointed out before, and Judge Dodd, on circuit in the Northwest, recently made the statement that he was assured something was being done to avert such partition. From this "something" he hoped that a united judicature would evolve. He said that the two judges proposed for the North could not possibly support an adequate bar, and that the division proposed would lead to absurd anomalies and would in fact be a "tragedy."

It was generally considered that the settlement of such important questions would necessarily have to be postponed until the conclusion of the conferences called to discuss the future government of Ireland.

PREMIER EXPLAINS TO LORD R. CECIL

Mr. Lloyd George Refutes Statements That in His Attack on Labor Party He Made Reference to Labor Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The supporters of Mr. Lloyd George feel that his speech on March 23 last (in which he stated that the Labor leaders and the Labor members of Parliament were but corporals of the Labor army, and that they had to take their orders from the Marxian and Socialists; members of the party who remained out of sight and that extremists forced their will upon the less noisy majority) has been fully borne out by the events which have occurred since that date. The Prime Minister has many opponents, however, who say that his words were provocative, coming as they did eight days before the decontrol of the coal industry, and tended to prolong the coal strike. Among the latter is Lord Robert Cecil, and in the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the Government grant of £10,000,000 to ease the fall of miners' wages, which forms part of the settlement on June 8, Lord Robert took the Prime Minister to task for what he called a speech of violent denunciation of the whole of the Labor Party on the eve of decontrol last March.

Mr. Lloyd George took exception to a further remark of Lord Robert Cecil that he had denounced Labor, and pointed out that he was referring to the party and not to the Labor electorate. When Mr. Lloyd George got the opportunity of replying he concluded by asking Lord Robert either to justify the statement he made by a single quotation from the speech referred to, or to withdraw it. Lord Robert gave no reply, but, on the following day he wrote to The Times and gave chapter and verse from The Times report of the speech to which he took exception. In this letter he maintains that as Mr. Lloyd George refers to the electorate who had voted for the Labor Party in the by-elections in 1920 and 1921, it was a fair deduction that his remarks referred to the Labor electorate, the majority of which consists of the working classes. On this account he states that he has nothing to withdraw.

Lord Robert's Speech

The passage in Lord Robert's speech that Mr. Lloyd George took exception to was as follows:

"In that situation there was one incident to which I think it right to call attention. Control was to come to an end on the 31st of March. On the 22nd of March the Prime Minister met some of his supporters. I believe within the precincts of the House, and delivered his speech, very largely on the coal, or, at any rate, on the labor situation. It was a speech of violent denunciation of the whole of the Labor Party and all that it represented. It reminded some of those who read it of the earlier manner of the Prime Minister. Labor was identified as a whole with Karl Marxian Socialism."

"No, the Labor Party; but I do not call that Labor," the Prime Minister interjected.

Lord Robert continued: "He emphasized his intention by expressly saying that there was no use in trusting to the moderate men; they would not be able to do anything to stop it." Mr. Lloyd George interposed by saying "The Labor Party." "The Labor Party, if you like," replied Lord Robert. "But by whom are they going to be dictated to? Not by their colleagues of the Labor Party, but by the Labor electors behind them."

Premier Corrects

Here again the Prime Minister interrupted and said: "The Noble Lord makes a statement about a speech which I made. Apparently he does not accept it, and I do not expect him to, but perhaps he will kindly quote what I said. I never made any statement about the Labor electorate. The statement that I made was about the Labor Party, and I decline, in spite of what the Noble Lord has said, to identify them with the workers." To which Lord Robert replied: "My right honorable friend is entitled to put forward his interpretation and I am entitled to put forward mine." "I am entitled to demand a quotation," retorted the Prime Minister. "I decline to give way," said Lord Robert. "You have no right to put your interpretation on it," declared the Prime Minister. Lord Robert then said: "What he did say was this, and I think he will not deny my description of it: I shall be surprised if he does. He said, expressly mentioning the moderate Labor leaders by name, that it was useless to trust to their moderation because the people behind them would drive them into extreme courses. I think that is a correct interpretation." The Prime Minister here pointed out that Mr. Frank Hodges said exactly the same thing.

An Unwise Speech

"That was the lecture which was delivered on the eve of decontrol," concluded Lord Robert, "and I venture to say that a more unwise speech was never delivered by a responsible statesman. So far from being likely to produce a settlement, it was likely to prevent a settlement, and likely to precipitate the crisis which ultimately occurred. I would remind the committee that this came just before the crisis, just before the final break, and the result was—I hear my right honorable friend say, 'This means that I cannot criticize political opponents.' It does not mean anything of the kind, as my right hon. friend knows. This was criticism of a violent kind, of a provocative kind, which produced an at-

mosphere of great provocation, and which I am satisfied was one of the causes which made it difficult to produce a settlement."

In reply the Prime Minister devoted his entire remarks to refute Lord Robert's statements. He considered that he was perfectly entitled like any other member of the House to criticize a party which is in opposition to the one he happened to be associated with. Monopoly of criticism he said, does not belong to the Noble Lord. He re-enforced his position by stating: "I pointed out that the country must not be misled by the fact that those who were in the front were essentially moderate men, but that they were dominated by men behind them who were not moderate, and that in the end it is the counsels of those men which prevail. I did not imagine at that moment that in a very short time my prediction would be so completely verified. I will just quote to the House of Commons the very passage traversed by the Noble Lord, which he declined absolutely to quote, and I ask all honorable members—and I do not except honorable members opposite—whether what the Noble Lord said about it is a fair summary of the words I used. I also ask them to bear in mind, when I am reading this passage, what has been said by Mr. Frank Hodges this week."

"What About Mr. Clynes?"

"I know people will say 'You are quoting the views of the extreme men among the Labor Party and the Socialists. What about Mr. Clynes?' What about Mr. J. H. Thomas? What about Mr. Henderson?' Those are the men, they say, who will govern. They will have to do exactly what they are told to do. All leaders do. We have simply got to take orders, even the old political parties. But in this new political party it is not the leader that counts so much. I have had a good deal of experience in settling Labor disputes, and the trouble has never been with the leaders but with the people behind whom you never see, whom you never meet, whom you never come in contact with, but who are the real power. In this new army it is the corporals who lead, and you never come in contact with them and they have no responsibility. What will really happen once they are in is that there will be juntas behind, who will tell them 'This is what you have got to do,' and if they do

not do it some one else will be put in their places."

"I ask," the Premier continued, "is not that exactly what Mr. Hodges himself said? I will just quote what Mr. Frank Hodges said this week after the settlement, and I ask where is the distinction between the two."

"Who stood in the way?" "Not the Government, not the middle and mistakes of the government which the Noble Lord sees everywhere. 'Who stood in the way?' The Ablett type."

"That is the corporal type—they accepted the doctrine that leadership was unnecessary."

"Freedom to negotiate was freedom to sell your people. Initiative and adaptability were cowardice. The leaders were mere paid servants whose job was to be led by the rank and file."

"Almost the words I used. 'Parrot-like we were crying Pool when we could have grasped wages with both hands.'"

The Premier's Warning

"He goes on through and through constantly quoting the anti-beer party and, according to him, the strike lasted for four months when it might never have taken place had it not been for that type. The only difference between the Noble Lord and myself is that I know something about these people. I warned the country then, in March, before the strike ever began, that it was not the responsible leaders, the men whom we met in council, the men we met here in the House of Commons, who would count, but that there were men behind who rushed them into foolish, extreme and violent courses against their judgment, and that that was the real danger. Everything that has happened since has completely exemplified what I said."

Although in the discussion the point was not raised, readers of The Christian Science Monitor may remember that on the so-called "Black Friday," April 15, when the members of the Triple Alliance withdrew from the threatened strike in aid of the miners, Mr. J. R. Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, was on his feet announcing to the House that Labor leaders had to take their instructions from the delegates, and could not control the actions of the Labor unions, thus bearing out the Premier's definition of the Labor Party.

POLITICAL SITUATION IMPROVING IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is natural that Egypt watched very closely the negotiations which took place in London for determining the country's political future, and this interest was well maintained by the local press. There is little doubt that public opinion, which was allowed to run wild in a welter of irresponsibility a few months ago, is being gradually molded to look facts in the face. Few circumstances have contributed a more steady effect than the strong attitude taken up by the European colonies in Egypt and Alexandria especially, as a result of the outbreaks in May.

Egypt is being shown that the demands of civilization for justice and security must be met, and if, as events have indicated, the local government is not yet sufficiently strong to assure this requirement restrictions and guarantees must be imposed. Whatever the extremists may say the general situation is being better appreciated generally, and opinion is now concerned regarding the probable extent of the internal independence which will eventually be granted. Although there is evidence that the Zaghloulists are attempting to reorganize demonstrations, it is satisfactory to note that the government, under the acting presidency of Sarwat Pasha, is taking up a strong attitude and that no disturbances of any importance have occurred. Further, the defeat of the Kemalists in Asia Minor must have a cooling effect on their many admirers among the extremists here. Altogether the situation is much improved.

ITALIAN DEFICITS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—In the Chamber, the Minister for the Treasury recently announced that the deficit in the 1920-1921 budget estimated at 14,235,000,000 lire, had been reduced to 10,300,000,000 lire. For the 1921-22 budget the first estimate showed a deficit of 10,370,000,000 lire which had been reduced nearly 5,000,000 lire.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PARIS BOURSE IS REPORTED FIRMER

Movement on Whole Said to Be Upward Though Definite Turn of Tide in French Industrial Values Is Not Yet Clear

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Paris Bourse is firmer and the situation could now be considered satisfactory had one not the curiosity to refer back to the quotations of six months ago. In a large number of cases there has been a slow but steady depreciation. The downward curve in industrial shares has brought their value relatively low, though when one compares prices with prices of the previous week there would appear to be an improvement.

Generally these reviews of the share market neglect to glance back far enough from time to time. Nearly always is today examined in the light of yesterday, or at most this week in the light of last week. It would be, perhaps, a good thing to put the figures for (say) six months ago in the quotation tables. On that showing it would be seen that many French companies have experienced a severe slump. The extent of the drop is difficult to measure in a week by week survey.

Movement Is Upward

This being said, due note being taken of the real situation, it should be added that there are now distinct signs of the contrary process beginning. The movement though still hesitant is on the whole upwards. There is still some patient waiting for the definite turn of the tide in French industrial values and it would be premature to state that the present amelioration denotes the final upward direction. However, one can be permitted to be hopeful.

It is precisely on the industrial side that the "reprise" is expected by most people on Bourse. There are, however, prudent persons who believe that industrial values cannot materially improve until the movement has become general. First, they say, the high prices for shares last year were fictitious. The apparent boom was the result of speculation. There was a wild optimism, an unjustified belief, in a commercial boom. The Bourse was led by this mirage to make the most enormous evaluations. They did not depend upon intrinsic values. Prices were forced up out of all measure. It was inevitable that there should be a collapse; that buyers should become shy and the dangerous position taken by the market disclose itself.

Thus began the crisis which has been not a sharp, sudden crisis but a lingering decline of values. Industrial shares at their highest prices could be reckoned as yielding an interest of only 2 or 3 per cent, while the Treasury was issuing six-months' bonds at 5 per cent and consolidated loans at 6 per cent. That there should now be a realization of these facts is not surprising, and that automatically, if gradually, quotations should come down and down until industrial shares were in some sort of harmony with general conditions was to have been foreseen.

At the present moment, broadly speaking, the purchaser of industrial shares can obtain something like 5 per cent on his outlay, but even this 5 per cent is diminished by the income tax, which does not apply to government securities and which is in round figures 10 per cent.

Difference in Many Cases

It is not, then, astonishing that there should be a difference in many cases of 40 and even 60 per cent between industrial values of some months ago and industrial values of today. Even now, having regard to the conditions, it is possible that industrial shares are not low enough. At any rate, it is not excessive, this great drop from impossible heights.

Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, there is such a strong belief in the industrial renaissance that quotations are beginning to improve all round and the reduction of the bank rate should help in this improvement. There is talk of reducing the interest on state borrowings, which would of course also improve the relative position of industrial values, but this operation will obviously not be simple.

The banks have benefited by the amelioration and most of them show considerable progress on recent weeks. Railroad companies have also advanced—the Orleans lines from 795 to 825 and the Midi from 649 to 672. These two companies, which are typical, show an increase in receipts of nearly 10 per cent on last year. The chief shipping companies show up very favorably—the Transatlantique, Chargeurs Réunis, and the Messageries Maritimes, substantially increasing. The Thompson-Houston makes a big jump, as does the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité. Even the Télégraphes Sans Fil Company advanced considerably. Metallurgical shares are distinctly better. It would be difficult to point to any of the more important companies which have not registered higher prices. Sugar shows an excellent tendency. Indeed, the situation may be summed up by saying that there is in almost every department manifest progress. It is, of course, possible that some of this buying is speculative and is in anticipation of a more solid advance in the autumn.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The National City Bank announces that its branches at Barranquilla, Bogotá and Medellín, Colombia, have been closed. On November 12, 1920, Dow Jones & Co. announced that the National City Bank had decided to close its branches in Colombia, South America. Unprofitable business and slow collections were said at the time to be the reason for that step.

Fiji's trade with Australia in bananas has been stopped by the new Commonwealth duty of 8s. 4d. a cwt., which is equivalent to 100 pounds. Fiji banana growers resent the exclusion of their fruit from the Commonwealth in the interests of the banana plantations in the northern rivers of New South Wales. It is possible that Fiji will now cease importing Australian biscuits.

A great increase is shown in the imports and exports of Belgium during the first half of the present year as compared with the first six months of 1920, according to volume statistics which have recently been issued. There has, however, been a decrease in the value of both, which, of course, can be accounted for by declining prices.

The Chinese Consul at Trieste has reported to the Chinese Government that he has made arrangements with the Italian Government to hold a Chinese manufacturers' exhibition at Trieste, in order to promote the trade relations between the two countries. After a conference between the ministries of foreign affairs, and agriculture and commerce, the proposal has been approved.

Wholesale prices of dressed beef in eastern markets during the week to August 20 went down to within two cents of pre-war prices, the decline during the year having been nearly 45 per cent.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Slack Overseas Commerce but More Encouraging Financial Conditions Are Reported

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Slack overseas trade, but more encouraging financial conditions in the Far East during the past month, were reported by trade representatives in cables made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Outstanding economic conditions in China during the month, according to Commercial Attaché Arnold at Peking, were an improving demand in the interior for foreign goods and a more satisfactory financial condition, together with notable German activity but an otherwise quiet foreign trade. There has been, however, he added, a notable increase in the imports of American automobiles and American cotton.

The outlook for future trade in Siam is good, Consul Davis at Bangkok declared, although during the first quarter of the year imports from the United States were a third less than in the preceding year, while imports from Great Britain doubled and those from other European countries increased from two to twenty-fold.

CONFIDENT FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Despite a more confident feeling in the securities market on the stock exchange here yesterday business was quiet. The attendance continued small. Price changes in the gilt-edged issues were mixed and confined to narrow limits. Trading in French loans was dull, with prices heading around the previous close.

Price movements in oil shares were irregular but a rallying tendency was in evidence. Shell Transport and Trading was 4½. Mexican Eagle 4 9-16. Home rails were buoyant on what appeared to be almost professional dealings. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged.

Argentine rails were inclined to sag and displayed heaviness. Kafirs ruled steady. On repurchasing the rubbers generally developed steadiness. Hudson Bay was quoted at 4½. Consols for money 48. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 11½. Rand Mines 2½. Bar silver 37½d. per ounce. Money 3½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4¼% per cent; three months bills 4 9-16 to 11-16 per cent.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 10s. per share, the Bank of New South Wales recently reported a profit of £404,000 for its half year ended March 31. This was nearly 25 per cent more than in the same period of the previous financial year.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices in the wheat market displayed strength yesterday and prices were substantially higher, closing quotations being 2 to 2½ points higher, with September at 1.15½ and December at 1.18. Corn also went up, September closing at 53½ and December at 54. Hogs and provisions were lower. September rye 1.01½, December rye 1.02, September barley 62½, December barley 62½, December barley 61½, September pork 17.00, September lard 10.27, October lard 10.37, January lard 9.27, September ribs 8.50, October ribs 8.75, January ribs 8.50.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. October 13.58, December 13.92, January 13.95, March 14.05, May 14.15. Spot quiet, middling 13.60.

FUTURE OF BRITISH RAILROAD FINANCE

Although Coming Out of 'War' in Somewhat Poor Condition, New Grouping of Companies Will Tend Toward Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Release of the railroads of Great Britain from government control has given an opportunity to effect a complete reorganization of the system prevailing before the war, and an exceedingly complicated railway bill has been piloted, not without difficulty, through all its stages in committees of the House of Commons. The whole subject is consequently involved in a mass of contentious details, and the difficulty of thinking about future prospects is the difficulty of disentangling the broad essential outlines of the question from the thousands of important but more or less irrelevant side issues. But if one tries to look at the wood and not at the trees, a comparatively simple case emerges, which can be stated in a perfectly comprehensible form; and it is, after all, the broader outlines that will determine the future course of railway finance.

The British railways come out of the war period of control in a fairly battered condition. That is not surprising; but to admit the fact is not necessarily to accept a gloomy view of their future. It is true that the wages paid to railway workers have risen from £47,000,000 sterling in 1913 to £147,000,000 in 1920, and to about £175,000,000 in 1921. It is also true that the arrears of maintenance and renewals are so immense that with the best possible management and the most favorable finance conceivable, they cannot be overtaken except within a fairly considerable period of years.

Economic Fundamentals
But on the other hand, the return of the management into private hands promises that economic fundamentals will come into their own once more, that stations which do not pay will be closed down, that superfluous staff will be dispensed with, and in fact that enterprise and initiative will combine to run the railways on business lines. Moreover, the new grouping of the companies into a number of systems will tend on the one hand toward economy by unification and standardization, and on the other hand it will considerably strengthen the bargaining power of the railways by eliminating unnecessary duplication and competition. The express intention of the Railway Bill is to establish a monopoly for the unified companies in the different areas into which the country is to be divided. The system of grouping is territorial throughout.

So far, then, in spite of the damage due to the war and to control, there is no reason for being pessimistic about railway finance. The Minister of Transport, who was in charge of the bill, is himself a railway manager, and intends to give up his ministerial position and to return at last to private business. It is very certain that so far as the interests of the existing railway companies could be safeguarded, he will have seen to it that they are generously treated. The new groupings start the period of decontrol with a sum of over £50,000,000 sterling in cash, paid to them by the government as compensation, and available practically at once. They will therefore be saved from having to make large demands on the capital market at the outset, and (with only one notable exception) they have accepted the bill as an agreed measure. Protests, in so far as there have been any, have come, not from the railway companies themselves, but from the public and from traders, especially from the representatives of the heavy industries.

The fact that the iron and steel industries have been among the first to take objection to the new railway organization is a clue to one of the leading considerations which affect the future of railway finance in England. The government, when it took over the railways from private hands, undertook to see to it that at the end of the whole transaction the companies should be left in no worse position than when the control began. Roughly speaking, the main intention of the railway bill is to give effect to this undertaking, not only as regards the position of the companies at the moment when they are released from control, but also as regards their earning power and their prospects generally for the future.

Insure Standard Revenue
The aim therefore is to insure for them a standard revenue based on what they were actually earning before the war. Now the war has produced one natural but somewhat unexpected result in regard to transport in England. Transport at the front consisted almost entirely of road transport, and the war was a revelation of what could be done on the roads. Private enterprise has not been slow to learn the lesson. In a compact little country like England, thickly populated and well provided with roads and lanes that give easy access to almost any remote corner, the opportunities of motor transport are almost unlimited. Already it is a familiar sight in London to see motor coaches on their way not merely to Brighton (a distance of 5 miles or so) but to Bournemouth and other resorts 100 miles and more away. The first time-table of motor services for general use was published not long ago, and showed that already the system of road transport for passengers is widely developed. For light goods the

facilities and the opportunities are even better. Those who look ahead into the future can picture to themselves how within a comparatively short time a certain amount of passenger traffic and a very great deal of light goods traffic will be permanently lost to the railways.

If therefore the new grouped companies are to earn the same money in a few years' time as they earned in 1913, the fear is that they can only do so by putting up rates for the heavy goods in compensation for what they lose on the light. Hence all the anxiety and concern in the iron and steel trades about the future of British railway finance, for the heavy industries simply cannot exist if they are to be mulcted so as to make the railways solvent, while their competitors abroad thrive on the subsidy which almost every European government is now paying by running state railways at a loss.

Some attempt is now being made to enable the railways themselves to undertake transport by road. At present their powers are severely limited. They may collect and deliver, but only for the purposes of transport by rail. It is easy to see that even if their powers were extended, their competitive position would not be greatly improved. For their capital is for the most part locked up in what would then be a waning asset, and they would in fact be competing on the roads against themselves. The move to enable the railways to go in for road transport is like the action of a millionaire who, having invested vast sums in genuine pearls, attempts to protect himself against a fall in their value, by buying up large amounts of the new cultured pearls that threaten to compete with his present investment. Like the railways, he would still be left with a bad asset.

GOLD IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship Aquitania has arrived with 115 boxes of gold coin, and bullion from India, and 110 boxes of bar gold from England. Of the Indian gold, 114 boxes are consigned to Barclay Hazard & Co., forwarding agents. One box of Indian gold was for Brown Bros. & Co. The shipments from England, 110 boxes, was a consignment for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The French liner La Lorraine is bringing \$500,000 additional gold coin, signed to the Equitable Trust Company, making \$2,500,000 recently engaged from France by this company. Of the total gold imported into the United States in the 12 months ending June 30, \$238,574,560 came from England; \$108,836,999 from France; \$44,938,466 from Sweden; \$31,862,135 from Canada; \$17,145,788 from India; \$16,653,867 from Holland, and \$101,845,336 from other countries.

CANADA'S EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCE

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A general decrease in the export of Canadian farm produce to the United States since the United States Emergency Tariff Act became effective is disclosed by the Trade and Commerce Bulletin. Exports in July were: Butter and substitutes, 104,310 pounds, as compared with 1,690,158 pounds in July a year ago; cheese and substitutes, 3620 pounds as against 10,577; fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, 966,800 pounds as against 2,040,300; milk, fresh 167,843 gallons against 284,031; milk, preserved, condensed or sterilized, 195,936 pounds against 2,938,677; potatoes 1322 bushels against 21,395; cattle 6533 head against 18,321; wheat flour and semolina 3931 barrels against 29,652; wool, 469 pounds against 378,320.

NEW LOW RECORDS IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Stocks of every description, especially industrials and specialties, were under continuous pressure yesterday, adding one to almost five points to recent losses. More than a score of new low records for the year were made. Mexican Petroleum and some other active stocks rallied in the afternoon but minor losses were weak. Rails, including dividend-paying shares, gave way, while Pacifics, grangers, and coalers reacted 1 to 2½ points in the final hour. Call money was firm with 5½ per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 462,500 shares.

The close was weak: Northern Pacific 72½, off 3¼; Pierce Oil preferred 31, off 4; Reading 65½, off 2; Sears Roebuck 60½, off 2½; Union Pacific 118½, off 1½; American Bosch 33, up 3¼; Royal Dutch of New York 46, off 1½.

BOND AVERAGES			
NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago, follow:			
	Sat. 22	Chg. from Sat. 22	Chg. from Sat. 22
10 highest grade rails	77.49	-.09	-.24
10 second grade rails	75.00	+.09	+.41
10 public utility bonds	73.91	-.03	-.63
10 industrial bonds	84.81	-.06	-.40
Combined average	77.80	-.06	-.43

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.65 1/4	\$3.66	\$4.8665
France (French)	177 1/2	177 1/2	1930
France (Belgian)	177 1/2	177 1/2	1930
France (Swiss)	169 1/2	169 1/2	1930
Liège	169 1/2	169 1/2	1930
Guinea	169 1/2	169 1/2	1930
Germany	307 1/2	307 1/2	4020
Canada	61 1/2	61 1/2	2680
Canadian dollar	90 1/2	90 1/2	20
Argentina pesos	295 1/2	295 1/2	4285
Drachmas (Greek)	105 1/2	105 1/2	1930
Pesos	122 1/2	122 1/2	1930
Swedish kroner	214 1/2	214 1/2	2680
Norwegian kroner	131 1/2	131 1/2	2680
Danish kroner	165 1/2	165 1/2	2680

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS' REPORT

Activity in Boston Market Said to Be Expanding With Sharp Demand for Work Shoes and Also Prime-Medium Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Activity in the Boston shoe market is expanding somewhat and all lines of footwear are profiting by it. There is a sharp demand for work shoes, also for the prime-medium to the top grades of dress shoes. Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts, lately obtained considerable business on novelty styles, but staples are a little slow.

St. Louis (Missouri) manufacturers are reported well booked up with fall orders, the leaders having enough to run their factories until the last of the year. Factories in the Chicago (Ill.) area are running closely to their productive outputs, and future prospects are very favorable. Salesmen on the road report retailers' stocks as low and most of them well broken up. Still buyers are cautious, their contracts being for quantities consistent with their views.

Cincinnati, Ohio, and Rochester, New York, both manufacturing centers of women's high grade shoes, are well provided with fall business, factories being pushed to forward supplies in time for fall openings. Good reports also come from manufacturers located at points other than the larger centers. It is obvious that trading is going on steadily and that the hoped-for contracting of spring business will begin within another month.

As for prices, but little is said. They have been cut from time to time during the past year, so it is not surprising that an occasional small advance is noticed. The shoe situation, therefore, shows a tangible improvement, and the closing months of 1921 should see a steady, but moderate activity.

The Packer Hide Market

It was a fairly good market for packer hides last week, both in quantity and prices. The following list embraces most of the principal sales:

	cts	ago
24,000 July-Aug light native cows	12 25	
1,500 May light native cows	11 25	
2,000 July native steers	14 25	
2,500 July ex-light native steers	12 25	
15,000 July-Aug heavy Tex steers	14 25	
7,500 July-Aug Buttrand steers	13 25	
3,500 July Colorado steers	12 25	

It is reported that the packers are pretty well sold out, light branded stock and ordinary sized lots of old stock, practically all varieties, being the exceptions. Outside packers, however, have fair stocks of native steers, native cows and kosher native steers, which are being held, at prices that are unattractive to the tanners.

Conditions in the country hide market are stagnant, July-August-September pulloffs alone proving attractive, others are hardly quotable. At present predictions are worthless, the future trading depending upon a steady demand, not only for hides but all commodities of which they are the parent stock.

The Leather Markets

Although the leather markets are considerably more active than they have been, the demand is still below par for the month and prices continue easy. Sole leather tanners state that improved conditions are due to the fact that traders are including all weights in their contracts, which is cutting down the middle and light accumulations.

Hemlock tannage moves slowly, the prices holding about the same. Choice overweights are quoted at 34 cents. Union tannage, steer backs, tannery run, sold last week from 45 to 48 cents. Cow backs, 37 to 42 cents. Offal active, firm. Oak sole leather is selling comparatively well, especially in the top grades, steer backs bringing 50 to 55 cents. Scoured no bends, 70 to 80 cents. Finders bends, 85 cents.

Boston calfskin tanners report business as good, colored skins being the main feature. New shades and finishes are offered with more or less frequency, and as a rule find ready takers at top prices. Last week the finer selections, in colors, sold from 50 to 55 cents. Still 40 to 48 cents will assure a quality well suited to ordinary, everyday footwear. Blacks are slow of sale, first grades going from 40 to 45 cents.

Western tanners handle the bulk of the trading in black skins, especially in the lighter weights. Chicago (Illinois) dealers are quoting first grade, 45 cents; second, 30 to 38 cents; third, 20 to 26 cents.

The Boston side upper leather market is showing an improvement, which has a look of stability to it, so prices struck a low limit. Full grain chrome colored sides range in price from 24 to 30 cents. The new Scotch finish is well sold up, and is firm at 30 cents. Chrome black sides are fairly active, and prices low, quotations running from 40 cents down to 15 cents.

Western tanners report trading as very good in colors and blacks, the top grades getting the better part of it. Contracts average larger and buyers are purchasing with more confidence than for a year back.

DIVIDENDS

Swift & Co. quarterly of 2%, payable Oct. 1 to stock of Sept. 2.

Mackay Companies, quarterly of 1½% on common and of 1% on preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of Sept. 7.

Dominion Iron & Steel, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of Sept. 20.

United States Envelope, semi-annual of 4% on common, payable Sept. 1 last semi-annual on the old stock was \$3.50 a share and \$2.50 extra last February.

Northern Texas Electric, quarterly of 1½% on common and preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of Aug. 20.

Mascoma Power-light, quarterly of 1½% on common and preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of Aug. 19.

Hartford Water, quarterly of 1% on common, payable Aug. 29 to stock of that date.

St. Maurice Paper, quarterly of 2%, payable Aug. 31 to stock of Aug. 24.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, quarterly of 1½%, payable Sept. 1 to stock of Aug. 25.

American Power Light, quarterly of 1% on common, payable September 1 to stock of August 22.

Middle States Oil, quarterly of 3%, payable October 1 to holders of September 10. The executive committee has been authorized to determine such extra compensation to stockholders as they may deem proper for the current half year period.

Galena Signal Oil, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable September 30 to stock of record August 31.

RECORD OUTPUT OF OIL IN CALIFORNIA

Production Reached the Highest Point It Has Ever Reached in April, According to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Production of crude oil in California reached the highest point it ever has attained during April, 1921, according to the official report of the California State Mining Bureau, just issued. The average daily production during that month was 338,000 barrels, but since that time there has been a slight decline in production, due to the falling off in initial output of new wells in the Elk Hills and Huntington Beach fields, and, partly, because of the voluntary shutting down of some active producers.

At least 500 barrels of oil per day has been shut off in the Coalinga field alone, because of overproduction, says the report. "The increase in production during the early months of 1921 was due to the drilling started in the latter part of 1920. The rate of drilling increased until April of this year, however, when 134 wells, a maximum number, were reported ready to drill. During June and July of 1921 new wells ready to drill averaged 26 per week, as against 16 per week for the same period in 1920. A marked drilling activity among the larger producing concerns, especially at Elk Hills and Huntington Beach oil fields, has been a contributing factor to the present overproduction of crude oil and the consequent reduction in price.

"Oil field production reported to the State Oil and Gas Supervisor during the week ended August 6, 1921, show 23 new wells started, as compared with 15 during the previous week. The total new wells this year is 886, as compared with 526 the same date last year."

DRY GOODS SITUATION

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale distribution of dry goods remains at the same level as a week ago. Road sales are considerably ahead of the previous week and number of customers in the market. Collections compare favorably with a year ago.

QUEBEC INCREASES ITS MANUFACTURES

Output of Province in 1919-1920 Shows Tremendous Growth in Its Industries in Period of Less Than Twenty Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec.—Some interesting figures have been made public here concerning the industrial expansion of the Province of Quebec. The output of Quebec's manufactures in 1919-20 was \$890,420,023, compared with 158,287,994 in 1900, a notable growth in less than twenty years. The Province, it is pointed out, has all the necessary qualifications for industrial growth—wealth of water powers and natural resources, excellent seaports, fine railway facilities and waterways, and an intelligent, hard-working and thrifty class of artisans and workers. Quebec's forests are responsible for the greatest amount of industrial activity. Pulp and paper is the leading industry, which in the past has witnessed a phenomenal development and is still undergoing a steady expansion. Pulp products increased in value from \$2,421,068 in 1900, to \$33,837,775 in 1920, and paper from \$2,021,592 to \$41,601,790 in the same period. Forest products employ 20,000 men and have a production value of \$40,761,730, having jumped to this figure from \$18,609,716 in 1900.

The manufacture of butter and cheese constitutes an important industry, and in 1920 40,037,692 pounds of butter, having a value of \$22,352,146 and cheese to the value of \$13,356,475 were manufactured. In the value of manufactured cottons, Quebec leads the Dominion with 12 textile plants having a capital of \$37,962,311 out of a total for the Dominion invested in this industry of \$58,732,941. These plants produced in 1919 goods to the value of \$57,530,433 out of a total for Canada of \$92,642,949. Quebec operates 83 of the 147 factories in Canada employed in the manufacture of men's clothing, and they represent a capital of \$14,180,989 out of a total investment in the industry of \$25,703,795.

Twenty plants for the manufacture of agricultural implements have the sum of \$3,892,851 invested in them. Two of the eight sugar refineries in Canada are in Quebec, having an investment of \$5,869,592. There are 71 hat, cap and fur manufacturers, with a capital investment of \$7,126,141. A total of \$3,315,328 is invested in 13 glove and mitt factories. A text prominent Quebec industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes, and out of a total production of \$63,319,128 in the Dominion, Quebec is responsible for \$41,689,124, from 91 establishments capitalized at \$24,894,251. Though there are nearly 500 mills for the manufacture of flour in the Province, these are mainly of small capacity, with about \$12,500,000 invested. About \$10,000,000 is invested in 15 abattoirs and meat-packing establishments. Men's furnishings are responsible for 31 factories and shipbuilding for nine yards.

The principal industrial centers of the Province in order are: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Hull and Lachine, which have in the main been responsible for the remarkable progress which in the past 10 years has elevated production figures from \$158,287,994 to \$890,420,023.

DROP IN IDLE FREIGHT CARS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A decrease of 13,137 in the number of freight cars temporarily out of service on Aug. 8 because of the business depression compared with the total on July 31 was shown by reports from railroads of the country just received by the car service division of the American Railway Association. Aug. 8 513,040 were reported as being idle, compared with 526,177 at the end of last month.

AMITY OF NATIONS BEING FURTHERED

Former British Prime Minister
Says Summons by Mr. Har-
ding Is Happy "Augury for the
Future of the World"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Ministers of the British dominions attending the imperial conference were entertained to lunch by the Eighty Club, at the Connaught Rooms, London, when H. M. Asquith, who presided, and other speakers made important pronouncements on Anglo-American relations and the basis of international amity. The numerous and representative company included Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada; Colonel Meigs, Minister for Defense, South Africa; and Viscount Harcourt.

Mr. Asquith explained that the Eighty Club was founded to commemorate the great Liberal victory at the polls in 1880, and sought to maintain the tradition and pursue the purposes and ideals associated with the name of W. E. Gladstone. It was an advantage to the statesman who came to London periodically for imperial consultation to have evidence that they enjoyed the sympathy of every shade of political opinion in the mother country. After paying high tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha, Mr. Asquith proceeded:

"The imperial conference of 1921 will always be associated in history with what I myself regard as an event of happier augury for the future of the world than anything that has happened during the last two years—I mean the summons issued by the President of the United States to two conferences which he proposes to hold at Washington, the one to discuss the various questions which arise in the region of the Pacific, the other to pave the way for general disarmament."

"I have not lost faith in the League of Nations. In its great Covenant, as I remember, by more than 40 of the civilized states of the world, there are embedded no doubt with here and there defects, inadequacies of expression, which time and experience may be trusted to correct—the fundamentals upon which a real international policy can be built up and effectual safeguards provided for the future peace of the world."

America as Host

"But which of us can doubt that it has been and is a serious drawback to the practical efficiency of the Covenant that our brethren of the United States have not seen their way to associate themselves with it? We ought, I think, to welcome with all the more pleasure the initiative which the President has now taken. So long as America finds her way to the international council table, it matters very little by what door she enters the chamber. Indeed, in many ways we should be glad that she has here the character of host, rather than of guest. The purposes for which these conferences are being summoned are precisely those which all thoughtful supporters of the League of Nations have most at heart. It is, for instance, on every ground, in my judgment, far better that the crowd of problems which present themselves in the Far East, instead of being left to special and partial arrangements, should be treated as a whole in all their relations by representatives of all the states which have any interest, direct or indirect, in their solution."

"But," Mr. Asquith continued, "even more important, and more hopeful is the President's invitation to a practical discussion of general disarmament. It is appalling to think how much of the revenue of the so-called civilized states of the world is still devoted to the pursuit and the development of the methods and the machinery of destruction. A reopening of the old competition in armaments would be the worst thing that could happen to the world. I am certain that there will be an immediate, grateful, and unanimous response to the President's appeal from the British dominions."

Repression Futile

Mr. Asquith went on to refer to the Irish Conference, making effective quotation from a speech he delivered in October, 1920, in which he stated that he was frankly contemplating negotiations between Ireland and England, and that it would have to come that sooner or later. The real danger to the British Empire was to attempt to maintain imperial unity by the crude device of repression force, instead of by the invisible but 'indissoluble ties of love and loyalty."

Mr. Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, remarked that the imperial conference was associated more closely than most people understood with President Harding's invitation to a double conference on Pacific questions and armaments reduction. To no country did his great initiative mean so much as to Canada, and he could answer for it that there would be a worthy response from the Dominion.

H. Meitz, Minister for Defense of South Africa, stated that Mr. Smuts would have been present but for the pressure of public business. He voiced South Africa's gratitude to Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord Buxton, its first Governor-General, and said events had proved their trust was justified. Speaking of the present position of affairs in South Africa, he claimed that for climate, soil, agriculture and mineral possibilities, there was "no country to beat it." It was now self-supporting, and could help to feed Canada if necessary. It had had its internal quarrels, but South Africa was sound in national spirit, it

had got past the rocks and rapids of racial divisions, bitterness had passed away, English and Dutch were standing shoulder to shoulder and working together, and the country was working out its own salvation. He concluded: "Trust, in order that you may be trusted—that is the basis of it all."

Viscount Harcourt having spoken of the debt owed to Mr. Asquith by Great Britain, by the Empire, and by the world at large, the former Prime Minister, in his acknowledgment, said that the sentiments expressed on that occasion represented the true gospel of Empire; they should proclaim it and stick to it and thus help to promote and secure international amity.

LIMITS OF GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—That the maximum indemnity a country could pay in a year was the excess of the exports services rendered and interest on investments over the total of imports and corresponding services and interests, was the opinion expressed by Herbert G. Williams, in delivering a recent lecture on the economic effect of the German indemnity.

The payment of an indemnity, he said, by means of a bill of exchange led to a great demand for foreign currencies, and thereby lowered the value of the currency of the country paying the indemnity. In the case of Germany the value of the mark was forced down. This in turn stimulated German exports and restricted imports of that country, and thus enabled the bill of exchange to be met. The payment of a German indemnity to this country would force large quantities of German goods here, and if adverse effects to our industries were to be avoided Britain must select in some way the kind of goods to be allowed in. This meant that something in the nature of a selective tariff would be required.

The internal limits of a people obliged to pay a huge yearly indemnity were governed by two psychological facts. First, an indemnity meant lowering the standard of living of the people of the country paying it. If the standard was lowered too much production would suffer and the total amount of the indemnity would be reduced. In the second place, if the indemnity was spread over too long a period the country paying tribute would ultimately reach such a psychological condition that the outcome would be that it would prefer to fight again rather than continue paying.

Therefore, concluded Mr. Williams, it was much more advisable to regulate the indemnity so that payments rose gradually to a top point and then fell off gradually till the last payment was made. Economic and financial shocks which would inevitably be adverse to Britain as well as Germany would then be eliminated.

ONTARIO PREMIER DISREGARDS CRITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, is not in the slightest degree disconcerted by the criticisms which are now being launched against him and his government that in appointing the Sutherland Commission to investigate matters appertaining to the proposed radical scheme, they shirked their responsibility as ministers of the Crown. He refused to make any official statement at the present time regarding the government's attitude to the hydroelectric radial railway scheme, but said that soon the Cabinet would issue a clear-cut statement.

"The commission was appointed to gather facts and information," said the Premier when interviewed. "They were inquiring into a highly involved and technical subject and had to express an opinion thereon. With this data in its hands the government will not shirk the responsibility of formulating a definite policy. We are confident that with the facts drawn out by the commission, the great majority of the people of the Province would stand for a policy of caution. Of course, if the government had been seeking only political expediency and the easiest course, it doubtless would have acceded to the demand that the work on the hydro radicals be proceeded with without any investigation. We could thus have gone ahead and attained a certain measure of easy popularity, feeling fairly safe in the assurance that we could bequeath to our successors in office the task of paying for such folly. You may see examples of the practice in the Grand Trunk, Pacific and the Mackenzie and Mann railways."

In the Dominion railway situation today we are reaping the fruits of precisely such political opportunism as that which some people would have forced upon us. But we chose the harder and more unpopular course, believing it to be in the best interests of the Province as a whole."

INDIA AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALLAHABAD, India.—It is hoped that the extremist threats will not result in timid politicians advancing the theory that in effect the Prince of Wales' visit had better be postponed until the last non-cooperator is contented. Meanwhile a strong committee has been appointed to assist the Political Department in the preparation for the royal visit. Indian members of the committee include Lala Harikishan Lal, the former rebel of the Punjab disturbances in 1919, Pandit Mohan Malaviya, a Moderate politician who is, however, a close friend of Mr. Gandhi and other extremists; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikanir and Dr. Sapru, the law member of government.

INDUSTRIAL PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

Chamber of Commerce Study
Refutes Assertion That Six
States Are Losing Position
in Manufacture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Refutation of assertions and opinions that New England is losing its industrially eminent position is contained in the evidence submitted in a special report issued yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The fact is established, after long and careful study by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs and information and investigation of the chamber, that New England has kept pace with the rest of the nation during the last century of its expansion.

"In the period from 1909 to 1919, which included, during the latter period, the expansion and stimulus of the war conditions," the report says, "New England showed an increase in the number of persons engaged in manufactures and in primary horsepower far in excess of her increase in per cent in population which, in itself, was fairly close to that for the country as a whole. These are truer factors to measure by than the value of products owing to the monetary inflation that has expanded the dollar measure of values."

Product Value Increase

It is pointed out that in point of value the products of New England increased 145 per cent against 158 per cent for the country as a whole between 1914 and 1919. The report adds that the states which showed the greatest per cent of gain in manufactures are such as Oklahoma, Washington and Idaho, "which are still in the initial boom stage so far as manufacturing industries are concerned." Oil and lumber exploitation is credited with some of the highest percentage increases.

The report makes the point that it is not logically possible for New England's proportion of the production of 48 states to be as great as when there were 13 or 30 states. It is declared "little short of marvelous that Massachusetts, with a very limited area, is now sixth in population out of 49 states, and was but seventh out of 27 states in 1820."

Centering attention on the three states of southern New England—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—the report finds that this section has made a better gain in population in per cent, between 1910 and 1920, than the country as a whole. A population increase of 24 per cent and a product value increase of 155.7 per cent is recorded for Connecticut in the past 10 years. The preeminence of Massachusetts in the cotton goods, boots and shoes fields has been maintained, the report says, while in the production of rubber shoes, confectionery, printing and publishing, and jewelry the Commonwealth has held its position or gained.

In northern New England it is found that the product value increase has been slower but consistent due to a lessened lumber supply. The falling off in building adversely affected Vermont's production of stone work, but the State has taken long strides ahead in production of condensed and evaporated milk.

Center of Circulation

The report goes on to marshal statistics showing Boston in third position as a center for newspaper circulation and book publication; placing Massachusetts fifth in trolley mileage, fourth in number of passengers and second in the number of cars. The Commonwealth leads, the report adds, in the use of electric lighting and piped water, as a stronghold of mutual savings banks and as an investor in building and loan societies. In addition there are more automobiles for each 100 people in New England than the general average for the country.

"A number of factors," the report continues, "have been listed as indicative of New England's progress and high average prosperity. One more remains to be mentioned and that is that the industries which employ the greatest number of her people are those in which the constancy of employment or the ratio of the minimum number for the year to the maximum is higher than for the country as a whole. At the time of the last test of this character, every New England state, except Maine, in which the lumber industry is highly seasonal, had an index of constancy of employment as high or higher than the country as a whole. As a section the average for New England was the highest of any of the nine except the west south central."

Future Development

"As to the future, New England can have confidence of continued development, for a section which has held its place during so many decades and generations will be able to meet new problems as it has in the past. In recent years, coal supply has been a serious problem, but a section which gained its first ascendancy through the use of water power can turn back the pages of time in a measure to earlier methods again.

"It has been estimated that the six New England states have a potential water power showing a minimum horsepower of over 1,712,000 and assumed development of over 3,100,000 horsepower. No other industrial region of similar area on the continent is so well supplied with water for power. An eminent engineer has said that in Massachusetts alone more water power goes to waste annually than is found in the Niagara itself. It is being developed and is sufficient to more than overcome New England's remoteness from coal mines."

MANITOBA OBTAINS MORE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Manitoba educational department announces it has made arrangements to supply 650 additional teachers, thus remedying, permanently it is hoped, a serious shortage of teachers which the Province has experienced lately. Provision has been made for the holding of special training schools at various parts in the Province, the regular schools having been filled to capacity long before the time for the start of the classes.

Hitherto only second class professional training has been provided in Manitoba, holders of grade 12 or higher academic standing being required to pass special professional examinations after teaching for a time in order to obtain first-class professional licenses. The new scheme means that teachers will be trained regularly along secondary school lines, and the new course is being welcomed by the teachers generally. Of the 650 teachers who are expected to qualify for practical work this fall, 400 will receive permanent licenses to teach, and the remaining 250 will obtain temporary licenses, it is expected.

ST. LOUIS BUILDERS OFFER NEW SCALE

Various Trades Unions Are Told
They Must Accept Cut in
Wages or Association Will
Declare an Open Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Master Builders Association of East St. Louis, Illinois, of which the majority of building contractors are members, have issued an ultimatum to the various East St. Louis Building Trades Unions, declaring that unless the unions accept the new wage scale, involving a reduction of about 25 cents an hour, and give contractors the right to "hire and fire," the association will declare an open shop.

The present contracts with the unions expire on August 31. A campaign to combat non-union propaganda, which is being spread by various business organizations here, has been inaugurated by the Central Trades and Labor Union, representing approximately 60,000 organized workmen. The unions have adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the open shop policy adopted by employers in several industrial groups, and have appointed a general committee of 20 to take charge of the fight of the unions against the open shop in St. Louis.

The resolution adopted by the unions points out that the Chamber of Commerce is now leading the open shop fight, and pledges that the campaign of the unions will never stop "until the free American labor of St. Louis is assured of its rights, until industrial peace and good will, now interrupted by the cruel and wicked attacks of the Chamber of Commerce, has been restored, and until those responsible for business and industrial anarchy are driven from the public view and free business and commerce are resumed in St. Louis through negotiation, conciliation and arbitration."

It is planned to organize the city with ward and precinct branches and to carry on a systematic campaign to explain union ideas to all persons and to determine how every business man in each district feels toward organized labor.

Officials of several unions declare that various industrial organizations have obtained large funds through credit furnished by banks to fight the unions, and that those banks have refused to extend credit to labor organizations. The union officials are urging all union members to withdraw their savings accounts from these banks.

TEACHERS' SALARY
PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—"Wherever the strike method has been resorted to in Canada it has been used not with any pleasure or any satisfaction by the teachers, but because they could not use any other. We declare that the last teachers' strike has been held in the Dominion." So spoke Harry Charlesworth, president of the Canadian Teachers Federation, in addressing fellow members at their annual convention in Toronto. Mr. Charlesworth said that in every instance the teachers had offered to submit the matter to arbitration but this had been refused.

"We as teachers are fighting not merely for salaries," continued Mr. Charlesworth. "There are still school boards, which refuse to recognize the teachers' organization as a body which speaks for the teachers; they insist that the teacher must treat with the board through the old method of individual arrangement. All we ask is that the Teachers Federation shall be recognized as speaking for the teachers."

"The federation must uphold the association as against the old system of individual arrangement, and the right of collective bargaining. At the bottom of all questions which concern the teachers' salary is the fact that it has been fixed solely on the basis of what any municipality decides that it can afford to pay and not on the value of the work done."

The teachers of Alberta are demanding that they should have an advisory voice on deliberative dealing of the management committee. In some quarters it has been erroneously stated that they wish to have a vote on the school board. This is denied by the teachers.

Miss Helen S. Arbuthnot stated that the average salary paid to men teachers in the public schools of Ontario was \$1848 per annum while women teachers in the same schools averaged \$817. High school teachers averaged \$1820, which is below the standard of \$2000 per annum which the Teachers Federation has set. L. W. Shaw, representing Prince Edward Island, said that the 500 teachers in that island were women and on the whole received poor salaries.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

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"The Gateway to the Cape"
One of New England's newest and most modern hotels. 200 rooms, 100 baths. Only hotel in New England with service. Main Dining Room, Grill Room, Roof Garden. Library; every facility an experienced management can provide for comfort and convenience of guests.
Only 40 miles from Historic Plymouth over beautiful State Road.
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Under Personal Management of F. W. Bergman, President and Director of Hotel Statler, Detroit, and Grand Trunk Ry. System Hotels.

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CLIFF WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
20 miles from So. Station, Boston. Express train. Well located for those who enjoy the country but must be near the city. In nearly all bed-rooms. Private bath. Many comfortably furnished rooms for general use. Large covered veranda. House parties over the week-end welcomed. Playground for children (in separate building). Bowling, skating, tennis, croquet in season. Will furnish fruit berries, fresh eggs, chickens. \$18, \$15, \$20, \$25 a week. Tel. Wellesley 51204.

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SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS "THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

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RADIO STATIONS TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Shipping interests of the St. Lawrence headed by the Shipping Federation of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal, have won in the protest against the decision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa to close down radio telegraph coast stations at various points in the lower Gulf and in the river on the ground of economy. In an official notice to mariners issued by the department it is announced that the government wireless stations at Point Amour, in the Strait of Belle Isle, at Rich Point and at Three Rivers are to be continued in operation until further notice.

The value of these stations as aids to navigation was pointed out to the government by the Shipping Federation of Canada some time ago and also the value in dollars which the total incoming shipping tonnage represented. The present announcement of the department is an official acknowledgment of the stand taken by the Montreal shipping interests. Quebec also protested against this proposed economy in the government signal service.

CANADIAN LABOR CREDIT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—Members of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario have placed themselves on record as believing that it is a matter for the governments, both Dominion and provincial, to form a system of credits to reestablish industry when banks are too cautious. They believe that if the government assured manufacturers that financial backing is forthcoming, much would be done in the way of restoring confidence in industrial circles. The Labor men recommended that a royal commission be established to investigate all applications for government credit. In all cases where the government gave financial assistance, the royal commission should have the power to see that only fair profits were exacted by the manufacturer.

WESTERN LUMBER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Big water shipments have marked the lumber trade here for August. It is believed the record has been broken for the size of single lumber and shingle shipments by the steamer Aniston City taking 3,000,000 shingles, and the West Canon taking 1,098,000 feet of lumber.

EUROPEAN

LONDON

HOTEL RUBENS
Victoria, B. C.
Facing Buckingham Palace.
Residence of H. M. the King of England.
Victoria 4000

HOTEL VANDYKE
South Kensington.
Facing the Natural History Museum.
Kensington 4000

HOTEL REMBRANDT
South Kensington, S. W.
Facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Kensington 4000

These three hotels, under the same management, offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Tariff on Application to Manager.

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Prince George Hotel

28th St.,
Near Fifth Ave.
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In the very center of New York's business and social activities.
Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unflinching comfort that its guests expect of it.
George H. Newton,
Manager

Pershing Square

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Under the Direction of
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One Block From Central Park
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
\$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

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Rates—Single Room, bath, \$1.50. Parlor, bath, \$2.00. \$2.50. \$3.00. \$3.50. \$4.00. \$4.50. \$5.00. \$5.50. \$6.00. \$6.50. \$7.00. \$7.50. \$8.00. \$8.50. \$9.00. \$9.50. \$10.00. \$10.50. \$11.00. \$11.50. \$12.00. \$12.50. \$13.00. \$13.50. \$14.00. \$14.50. \$15.00. \$15.50. \$16.00. \$16.50. \$17.00. \$17.50. \$18.00. \$18.50. \$19.00. \$19.50. \$20.00. \$20.50. \$21.00. \$21.50. \$22.00. \$22.50. \$23.00. \$23.50. \$24.00. \$24.50. \$25.00. \$25.50. \$26.00. \$26.50. \$27.00. \$27.50. \$28.00. \$28.50. \$29.00. \$29.50. \$30.00. \$30.50. \$31.00. \$31.50. \$32.00. \$32.50. \$33.00. \$33.50. \$34.00. \$34.50. \$35.00. \$35.50. \$36.00. \$36.50. \$37.00. \$37.50. \$38.00. \$38.50. \$39.00. \$39.50. \$40.00. \$40.50. \$41.00. \$41.50. \$42.00. \$42.50. \$43.00. \$43.50. \$44.00. \$44.50. \$45.00. \$45.50. \$46.00. \$46.50. \$47.00. \$47.50. \$48.00. \$48.50. \$49.00. \$49.50. \$50.00. \$50.50. \$51.00. \$51.50. \$52.00. \$52.50. \$53.00. \$53.50. \$54.00. \$54.50. \$55.00. \$55.50. \$56.00. \$56.50. \$57.00. \$57.50. \$58.00. \$58.50. \$59.00. \$59.50. \$60.00. \$60.50. \$61.00. \$61.50. \$62.00. \$62.50. \$63.00. \$63.50. \$64.00. \$64.50. \$65.00. \$65.50. \$66.00. \$66.50. \$67.00. \$67.50. \$68.00. \$68.50. \$69.00. \$69.50. \$70.00. \$70.50. \$71.00. \$71.50. \$72.00. \$72.50. \$73.00. \$73.50. \$74.00. \$74.50. \$75.00. \$75.50. \$76.00. \$76.50. \$77.00. \$77.50. \$78.00. \$78.50. \$79.00. \$79.50. \$80.00. \$80.50. \$81.00. \$81.50. \$82.00. \$82.50. \$83.00. \$83.50. \$84.00. \$84.50. \$85.00. \$85.50. \$86.00. \$86.50. \$87.00. \$87.50. \$88.00. \$88.50. \$89.00. \$89.50. \$90.00. \$90.50. \$91.00. \$91.50. \$92.00. \$92.50. \$93.00. \$93.50. \$94.00. \$94.50. \$95.00. \$95.50. \$96.00. \$96.50. \$97.00. \$97.50. \$98.00. \$98.50. \$99.00. \$99.50. \$100.00. \$100.50. \$101.00. \$101.50. \$102.00. \$102.50. \$103.00. \$103.50. \$104.00. \$104.50. \$105.00. \$105.50. \$106.00. \$106.50. \$107.00. \$107.50. \$108.00. \$108.50. \$109.00. \$109.50. \$110.00. \$110.50. \$111.00. \$111.50. \$112.00. \$112.50. \$113.00. \$113.50. \$114.00. \$114.50. \$115.00. \$115.50. \$116.00. \$116.50. \$117.00. \$117.50. \$118.00. \$118.50. \$119.00. \$119.50. \$120.00. \$120.50. \$121.00. \$121.50. \$122.00. \$122.50. \$123.00. \$123.50. \$124.00. \$124.50. \$125.00. \$125.50. \$126.00. \$126.50. \$127.00. \$127.50. \$128.00. \$128.50. \$129.00. \$129.50. \$130.00. \$130.50. \$131.00. \$131.50. \$132.00. \$132.50. \$133.00. \$133.50. \$134.00. \$134.50. \$135.00. \$135.50. \$136.00. \$136.50. \$137.00. \$137.50. \$138.00. \$138.50. \$139.00. \$139.50. \$140.00. \$140.50. \$141.00. \$141.50. \$142.00. \$142.50. \$143.00. \$143.50. \$144.00. \$144.50. \$145.00. \$145.50. \$146.00. \$146.50. \$147.00. \$147.50. \$148.00. \$148.50. \$149.00. \$149.50. \$150.00. \$150.50. \$151.00. \$151.50. \$152.00. \$152.50. \$153.00. \$153.50. \$154.00. \$154.50. \$155.00. \$155.50. \$156.00. \$156.50. \$157.00. \$157.50. \$158.00. \$158.50. \$159.00. \$159.50. \$160.00. \$160.50. \$161.00. \$161.50. \$162.00. \$162.50. \$163.00. \$163.50. \$164.00. \$164.50. \$165.00. \$165.50. \$166.00. \$166.50. \$167.00. \$167.50. \$168.00. \$168.50. \$169.00. \$169.50. \$170.00. \$170.50. \$171.00. \$171.50. \$172.00. \$172.50. \$173.00. \$173.50. \$174.00. \$174.50. \$175.00. \$175.50. \$176.00. \$176.50. \$177.00. \$177.50. \$178.00. \$178.50. \$179.00. \$179.50. \$180.00. \$180.50. \$181.00. \$181.50. \$182.00. \$182.50. \$183.00. \$183.50. \$184.00. \$184.50. \$185.00. \$185.50. \$186.00. \$186.50. \$187.00. \$187.50. \$188.00. \$188.50. \$189.00. \$189.50. \$190.00. \$190.50. \$191.00. \$191.50. \$192.00. \$192.50. \$193.00. \$193.50. \$194.00. \$194.50. \$195.00. \$195.50. \$196.00. \$196.50. \$197.00. \$197.50. \$198.00. \$198.50. \$199.00. \$199.50. \$200.00. \$200.50. \$201.00. \$201.50. \$202.00. \$202.50. \$203.00. \$203.50. \$204.00. \$204.50. \$205.00. \$20

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITE TEAMS
WIN IN DOUBLES

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards Renew Partnership of 1918 and Win in United States National Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—All of the first-round matches and one match in the second round were contested yesterday in the United States national-doubles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1921 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here. In every instance the favorite team came through without much trouble. Today will find the doubles continued and play in the boys' singles and doubles, junior singles and doubles and the father-and-son tournaments going on.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, yesterday, renewed the partnership which they held when they won the national doubles championship in 1918, and they made a very favorable impression as they defeated C. Y. Smith and B. M. Grant of Atlanta, Georgia, the doubles sectional champions of the South, rather easily, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1. Smith was largely responsible for the games won by his team as he used a service which bothered the former champions. Both Tilden and Richards showed flashes of their best form, although they were inclined to take things rather easily.

R. N. Williams 2d of Boston, Massachusetts, and W. M. Washburn of New York, New York, winners of the Newport Casino doubles, won in straight sets from P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, the Leland Stanford Junior University players, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1. The Californians put up a plucky game as they were facing one of the strongest doubles teams in the country and they showed up especially well in the second set, which they forced to deuce before losing. Washburn was as steady as usual with Williams flashing some of his brilliant strokes.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, California, who won the doubles championship last year with C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, appeared with a new partner in the person of W. E. Davis of San Francisco, and they made a very favorable impression by winning from J. C. Wright of Boston, Massachusetts, and H. B. Guild of Nahant, Massachusetts, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. This was the only second-round match played during the day.

Howard and Robert Kinsey, the two San Francisco brothers who have been doing finely on the Pacific coast, met M. Allen and William Taylor and won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. The Californians appeared to take things rather easily while Allen and Taylor worked hard for every point. The latter pair played brilliantly at times, but lacked the steadiness of their opponents.

Only one match was defaulted and that was the one in which W. A. Larned of Summit, New Jersey, seven times winner of the United States singles championship, and W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also a former singles champion, were scheduled to meet Max Woosnam and O. G. N. Turnbull of the British Isles Davis Cup team. The former pair defaulted. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS
DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

M. B. Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders, St. Paul, defeated W. B. Brown and W. B. Haase, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1.
J. W. Wheelwright and J. W. Foster, Boston, defeated C. M. Charet and W. H. Sweeney, 2-6, 6-2, 4-8, 8-6, 6-1.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.
R. N. Dana and C. K. Shaw, Providence, defeated J. T. B. Plimpton and G. E. Ellington, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-0.
H. C. Greenough and G. T. Putnam, Boston, defeated L. B. Rice, Newton, and C. J. Curley, Providence, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
J. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated A. N. Regio and E. B. Benedict, Boston, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

HIGHLANDERS WIN, 10 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A rally in

the sixth inning resulting in eight runs gave the New York Highlanders a 10 to 2 victory over the St. Louis Browns yesterday. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 0 0 0 0 8 11 0—10 11 0
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2 7 4
Batteries—Maya and Schanz; Kelp, Palmer and Severid. Umpires—Connelly and Nallin.

SENATORS LOSE TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago defeated

the Washington Senators in a close game yesterday, 5 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—5 12 2
Washington... 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4 11 2
Batteries—Wiencke, McWeeny and Schalk; Acosta, Schacht, Courtney and Gharitty. Umpires—Wilson and Owens.

BRITISH GOLFERS WIN

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—George

Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the British professionals, defeated Alex Smith of Shenecossett and Cuthbert Butchart of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club on the Shenecossett links here Sunday 2 up. The feature of the day's play was the remarkable golf displayed by Alex Smith.

INTRODUCTORY IS
WON BY THOMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Giving a remarkable exhibition of trap shooting, Harry Thomas of Huron, South Dakota, yesterday, won the South Shore introductory 100 targets 16 yards rise, one of the features of the Grand American handicap which started yesterday at the South Shore Country Club.

Thomas captured the honors by break-

ing 175 straight targets.

When the preliminary round had been completed, seven experts tied for honors with perfect totals. Those entitled to go into the shoot-off at 25 targets were: Fred Harlow of Newark, Ohio; Frank Hughes, Moberg, South Dakota; G. P. Ford, Indianapolis, Indiana; E. F. Woodward, Houston, Texas; C. E. Bonner, New York City; G. D. Williams, Miami, Florida; and Harry Thomas, Huron, South Dakota.

In the first shoot-off Harlow, Ford, Woodward and Williams were eliminated. In the second tests Hughes dropped one target while Bonner and Thomas went straight in the final shoot-off. Bonner missed his fourteenth target, while Thomas went through without a miss. Bonner was given the trophy for second place and Hughes awarded third position. The caliber of the contestants may be gathered from the fact that 20 shots turned in scores of 99.

Mrs. Toots Randall of New York City, won the United States national women's championship by breaking 98 out of 100 targets. Mrs. Randall was high woman shot in the Grand American handicap at Cleveland last year when she had a score of 99. In 1919 when the event was held in Chicago, Mrs. Randall was high woman shot with a total of 87. Mrs. C. M. Buchanan of Mitchell, South Dakota, and Mrs. E. L. King of Winona, Minnesota, tied for second with scores of 96, while Mrs. D. J. Dalton of Warsaw, Indiana, had a total of 95. Mrs. J. H. Bruff, 1920 champion, broke 91 targets. The Great Lake zone quarter captured the American amateur women team championship with a total of 487. Prairie zone was second with 484, eastern, third, 483, and southern, fourth, 473. The Pacific coast was not represented. Members of the winning team were: F. G. Fuller, C. H. Larsen, O. Larsen, A. J. Roberge, and C. W. Olney. Owing to rain and unexpected delays the American professional championship at double targets was postponed until this morning. Competition in the American amateur championship at the same style of targets was started and will be finished today. The American amateur championship at single targets, open only to state champions or runners-up, will be the feature tomorrow along with the professional championship at same style of targets. The east versus west team race, junior championship and Lake Michigan special also will be decided.

RED SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND, 6 TO 5

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	72	44	.621
New York	69	44	.611
Washington	64	55	.538
St. Louis	59	59	.500
Boston	54	60	.474
Detroit	55	64	.467
Chicago	50	66	.431
Philadelphia	42	72	.365

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 4, Cleveland 5

Detroit 10, Philadelphia 3

Chicago 5, Washington 4

New York 10, St. Louis 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis

New York at Cleveland

Washington at Detroit

Philadelphia at Chicago

DETROIT OUTHIT, BUT WINS

DETROIT, Michigan—Although outhit,

Detroit won a loosely played game from Philadelphia yesterday, 10 to 8. The visitors failed to bunch their hits except in the first inning when they scored two runs and the eighth when they added four more. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit... 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—10 11 2
Philadelphia... 2 0 1 1 0 0 4 0—8 16 2
Batteries—Hollins, Parks, Middleton and Bassler; Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Morality and Chilly.

RED SOX BEAT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland lost

to the Boston Red Sox yesterday 6 to 5, when the Sox broke a tie in the ninth inning by scoring two runs. The champions rallied in their half but scored only one run. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston... 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 13 1
Cleveland... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5 13 1
Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Morton, Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

HIGHLANDERS WIN, 10 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A rally in

the sixth inning resulting in eight runs gave the New York Highlanders a 10 to 2 victory over the St. Louis Browns yesterday. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 0 0 0 0 8 11 0—10 11 0
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2 7 4
Batteries—Maya and Schanz; Kelp, Palmer and Severid. Umpires—Connelly and Nallin.

SENATORS LOSE TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago defeated

the Washington Senators in a close game yesterday, 5 to 4. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0—5 12 2
Washington... 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4 11 2
Batteries—Wiencke, McWeeny and Schalk; Acosta, Schacht, Courtney and Gharitty. Umpires—Wilson and Owens.

BRITISH GOLFERS WIN

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—George

Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the British professionals, defeated Alex Smith of Shenecossett and Cuthbert Butchart of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club on the Shenecossett links here Sunday 2 up. The feature of the day's play was the remarkable golf displayed by Alex Smith.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 289

By E. G. Olden

Yazoo City, Mississippi

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 6



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in two moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 287. 1. Kt-Q5 K-Kt

No. 288. 1. Kt-Q5 K-Kt

2. Kt-B7 P-Kt5

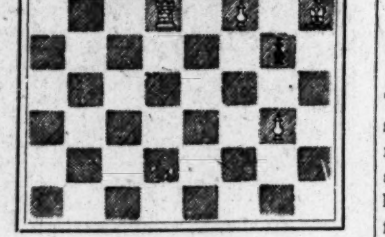
1. Kt-B3 P-Q6

Prob. Comp. A. Madsen

PROBLEM NO. 290

Author not known

Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 6

White to play and mate in three moves

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Subsequent to the "Half Pin," in the evolution of the two move problem, one of the most important and interesting themes was the "changed mate" where the problem was apparently a complete or incomplete block, but the key is found to change the variations from the apparent set mates.

By J. Paluzie

Black Pieces 14



White Pieces 10

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

In the championship tournament of the Morphy Club, Breslau, Germany, the three leading players contested a double round triangular tourney with the result that Cohn won the honors (4) with Hauck second (2) and Kramer last (0).

In a match of six games up at Berlin, A. Alechin of Russia leads R. Teichmann 2-0 and 2 draws. The championship of the Milan Chess Club, Italy, has been won by L. Zagliala with 10 points out of 14, and similar honors at the Turin Chess Club were taken by Szapados with 11½.

Australia reports nine entries for the Victorian State Championship with C. G. Steele leading at the end of the fifth round.

The final match for the championship of the S. C. C. U. England, was played between Sussex and Middlesex at Hastings, and resulted in a win for the former, 8½-7½. Sussex will now play Yorkshire (winners of the N. C. C. U.) and the winner will play for the county championship with Warwickshire, the winners of the M. C. C. U.

A Berkshire County Chess Association will hold its annual meeting at the City Club, Hotel Hollander, Cleveland, Ohio, starting October 5. It is hoped that Edward Lasker will be present to defend his title.

Samuel Reschewski while on his western United States tour gave three exhibitions at Los Angeles, California, winning a total of 30 games, drawing 8 and losing 1 to Donald H. Mugridge, a boy who also drew with him in the first meeting. In a blindfolded game he defeated H. Borochow and in a match game with clocks he drew with Dr. R. B. Grimm.

The following game was contested in the 1920 Berlin tournament:

P. S. Leonhardt Dr. Tarasch
White Black

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4. B-K15 B-K15
5. P-P P-P
6. BxKt PxB
7. Q-Q2 Q-Q2
8. Kt-K3 Kt-R3
9. O-O O-O
10. Q-B4 B-K2
11. P-Kt3 Q-B3
12. B-K12 Q-B3
13. K-K1 Q-B3
14. Q-R6 QR-Kt

PHILADELPHIA BEATS CUBS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

Philadelphia won a 12-inning pitchers' battle between A. E. Ponder of the Chicago Cubs and Jesse Winters yesterday, 2 to 1. The score by innings:

Inns—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Phila... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 1
Batteries—Winters and Peters; Heinlein; Ponder and O'Farrell. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—In the English county cricket championship today Derbyshire defeated Glamorganshire by 3 wickets and Sussex won from Somersetshire by an innings and 119 runs.

MRS. JONES WINS

THE MEDAL PRIZE

Brings in a Card of 89 in the

Qualifying Round of Women's Western Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—Exceptionally

low general scoring under adverse conditions, the survival of eight visitors from beyond the Chicago district and the qualification of all except one of the favorites were features of the qualifying round of the Women's Western Golf Association at Westmoreland Country Club here Monday.

Three scores of 101 just squeezed in among the first 32 who qualified for the championship flight. Fifteen scores over this mark qualified last year, including five scores of 106. In view of the fact that the Westmoreland course is considered more difficult than that of the Oak Park Country Club, over which last year's event was held, it is apparent that the average of ability has increased considerably.

In addition to the keener test of golfing skill offered by the Westmoreland course on account of its greater length and variety of terrain, the fairways and greens were in heavy condition, due to recent weather.

Again Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, who is Chicago city champion and was medalist in the western event last year, captured the medal prize by bringing in a card of 89, which is one over women's par for the course. Going out she had a 42, an eagle for the nine holes, which was accomplished by three pars and four birdies in the first seven tests. On the return she shot three over par with a 47. Here was the first score chalked up and it set a high mark for those who followed to try for.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Onwentsia Club, defending the title, who was champion in 1916 and 1917 also, returned the fifth low card, 44-48-92. The second best was recorded by Miss Dorothy Higbie of Midlothian Country Club, who had 48-42-90.

The only favorite who failed to qualify was Miss Elizabeth Klotz of Audubon Hills Country Club, whose total of 103 was not good enough by two strokes. She was one of the semi-finalists last year, and was also Chicago city champion.

Two former western champions were among the low scorers, Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, Indiana, title winner of 1914, who qualified with a total of 92, and Mrs. P. W. Flak of Kishwaukee Country Club, 1915 champion, with 95. Among the out-of-town qualifiers were Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, runner up in 1918; Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tennessee, southern champion; Miss Florence Halloran of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. B. P. Graham, Ohio, champion of her State, and Miss Jeannette Kinney of Cleveland, Ohio. The summary:

Out In Ttl

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields Club 42 47 87

Miss Dorothy Higbie, Midlothian Club 48 42 90

Miss Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 47 44 91

Miss Jeannette Kinney, Cleveland, Ohio 45 46 91

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia Club 44 48 92

Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, Tennessee 45 46 92

Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, Indiana 45 46 92

Miss Corella Lukens, Midlothian Club 45 49 94

Miss Louise Fergus, Glenview Club 41 50 94

Mrs. P. W. Flak, Kishwaukee Country Club 47 49 96

Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia Fields Club 47 49 96

Mrs. John Douglas, Westmoreland Country Club 50 47 97

Mrs. Vera Gardiner, Glen Oak Club 50 47 97

Miss Miriam Burns, Milburn Country Club 47 50 97

Miss Florence Halloran, Salt Lake City, Utah 50 48 98

Miss Marie Powers, Glen Oak Country Club 47 51 98

Mrs. B. P. Graham, Columbus, Ohio 50 49 99

Miss Carrie Kuhnert, Evanston, Illinois 50 49 99

Mrs. Walter Page, Midlothian Club 49 50 99

Mrs. G. F. Henneberry, Glen View Club 48 51 99

Miss Grace Knoll, Westward Ho Club 49 50 99

Mrs. Howard O'Brien, Indian Hill Club 49 51 100

Mrs. W. J. Deemer, Evanston, Illinois 47 53 100

Miss Helen Tournalin, Ridge Country Club 52 48 100

Mrs. F. Jeffris, Indian Hill Club 50 50 100

Mrs. Edgar Stevens, Skokie Country Club 50 50 100

Mrs. Elliot Evans, Evanston, Illinois 51 50 101

Mrs. Bernice Wall, Oakbrook, Wisconsin 51 50 101

Mrs. Ruth Kimball, Glen View Club 49 52 101

TENNIS TITLE

TOURNEYS HELD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland—After a week's play on the university grounds, Edinburgh, the Scottish lawn tennis championships were decided on July 23. There was a considerable reshuffling of the honors. Miss May Thom, who hails from Fifeshire, lost her title in the ladies' singles championship, to Mrs. Robin Welsh, who won it for the fourth time. She defeated another former champion in Miss M. M. Fergus, in the final round, and did so by steady play after losing the first set.

The Liberton ladies, Mrs. Welsh and

Miss Fergus, were, however, beaten

when playing together in the ladies' doubles championship, which was retained by Mrs. Herriot and Mrs. Hudson, who are sisters and have had long practice together. That was the only one of the championships which did not change hands. Mrs. Welsh, who won the mixed doubles championship last year with G. R. Blackburn, South Africa, had to yield up that honor, which fell on this occasion to D. L. Craig and Mrs. Hudson. The last named is an adept at the doubles game, and has had a share in this championship on four occasions.

There was a very keen contest in the gentlemen's singles final between representatives of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A hearty rivalry always exists between the two cities in all things relating to sport. This match went the full five sets and lasted nearly two hours. Dr. Elliott was three games down in the final set, but overtook his rival and won in an exciting finish. Though he belongs to Ireland, Dr. Elliott has been for a long time located in Edinburgh, at whose university he took his degree and received his colors for hockey. He has played for Scotland at hockey in no fewer than 23 international matches. He and his partner were unsuccessful in the gentlemen's doubles championship, which was distinguished by vigorous play on the part of the winners and wonderful skill at the net. The following are the results in the final rounds:

SCOTTISH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ladies' Singles Championship—Mrs. Robin Welsh, Liberton, Edinburgh, defeated Miss M. M. Fergus, Liberton, Edinburgh, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles Championship—Mrs.

Herriot and Mrs. Hudson, Inverleith, Edinburgh, defeated Mrs. Robin Welsh and Miss Fergus, Liberton, Edinburgh, 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles Championship—D. L. Craig, Partick, Glasgow, and Mrs. Hudson, Inverleith, Edinburgh, defeated W. B. Stoll, Edinburgh University, and Miss M. M. Fergus, Liberton, Edinburgh, 6-4, 6-2.

Gentlemen's Singles Championship—Dr. G. M. Elliott, Merchiston, Edinburgh, defeated A. Blair, Pollokshields, Glasgow, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4.

Gentlemen's Doubles Championship—A. Blair, Pollokshields, Glasgow, and D. L. Craig, Partick, Glasgow, defeated Judge O. F. Lumsden, India, and Dr. G. M. Elliott, Merchiston, Edinburgh, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Boys' Singles Junior Championship of Scotland—J. B. Salvesen, Edinburgh, defeated J. C. Allan, Lomond Park, 6-2, 6-4.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

TEATRO ESPAÑOL

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain—What is, after all, the classic theater of Spain, the old Teatro Español, has had many important and significant seasons in its time, but far more special in a way than its last of the present period, when Camila Quiroga, the Argentine actress, came back to Madrid in obedience to popular and highly insistent demand.

Some weeks ago when this Argentine company first appeared here, no first class artists from South America having previously been here to present their native drama, they opened modestly at the Princesa, the fashionable but smaller theater, which happened to be vacant at the time. They began by being largely ignored and almost disdained, and they finished two or three weeks later as the most popular entertainers in the capital. This achievement was jointly due to the intense acting of Camila Quiroga, backed up by very good company and excellent stage management, and the fine realistic drama of Florencio Sanchez, several of whose most prominent works were staged, all of them native to the full of the Argentine, its soil, its life, its thought, and its impulses.

The Quiroga company had apparently a doubt as to how Madrid would take these things, for on this first occasion there were only a few of them, and they were sandwiched among various other works. The latter were for the most part much less excellent and the Madrilenians manifested that as they desired more Quiroga in the future, they likewise wished for Florencio Sanchez and little besides. The invitation was urgent, and the company promised to accept. Thus they returned to the Teatro Español.

This short special season was opened with what was called a comedy in three acts by Sanchez with the title of "Nuestros hijos." It represented the author in a somewhat unusual occupation. Instead of portraying, as he has done, more vividly than any other, the color, the intensity and the frequent tragedy of life in the Argentine, he apparently thinks on this occasion that it is time to express himself very clearly concerning matters of importance which are not necessarily associated exclusively with his country. The play depicts a large number of the simplest and most obvious platitudes, unredeemed by any contribution to thought and conclusion or by a single epigram. There are one or two good scenes in the play, and at times a certain human intensity is reached. It was thoroughly well acted. La Quiroga displayed her ability to make a good thing of a very moderate part, while Escarcela and Achard were among those who supported her best. The public had determined in advance to be enthusiastic, and a full house at the Español was all that.

On subsequent evenings some variously attractive non-Sanchez work was produced. One interesting piece was "El rosa de las ruinas," a "dramatic poem" in verse by Belisario Roldán. There was a feeling among the more critical parts of the audience that the form in which the work was presented had seen its best days so far as Spain is concerned at all events, and the players were evidently not happy in their declamation through such medium. Nor was the subject one that called for such pseudo-poetic expression, being only a plain story of domestic failure, unhappiness and readjustment, with a hero coming rather better out of difficulties than perhaps he should have done. Camila Quiroga again made the most of the part of Leonor.

Another piece staged in this short season was one that achieved a good success in Buenos Aires. "El movimiento continuo," the work of Rafael José de Rosa and Armando Diacepolo. It is something of a light satire on a phase of life in countries like the Argentine where the humbler and often newly-arrived elements of the population exhibit their own special moods and inclinations in the matter of getting rich quickly. An inventor comes along with a new scheme for perpetual motion, and a company to exploit it is formed, the shareholders being those humble Spaniards, Italians and all sorts of people. And in their disillusionment is the better part of a play in which there was no Quiroga.

BATH CITIZEN HOUSE PLAYERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Happy Heart" produced at Hyde Park, London.

LONDON, England—On the north side of the Serpentine in Hyde Park not far from the boathouse, is a small natural amphitheater shaded by oak trees and carpeted by brown grass, and by yet browner leaves far more numerous than is usual at the end of July. Here, during the summer months, the League of Arts has been giving a series of alfresco entertainments, musical and dramatic, that have delighted many Londoners.

On this occasion, by arrangement with the Drama League, they had brought to London the Bath Citizen House Players in a fantasy of Hyde Park, "The Happy Heart." This com-

pany, we should explain, is drawn from the members of the Citizen House Club at Bath, an essentially democratic institution; and the play they have brought with them affords a good example of the intelligent efforts being made nowadays in the direction of a people's drama; for though "The Happy Heart" is an entertainment written, not by the players themselves, but specially for them, by an individual, the whole of the production, including the designing and making of scenery, costumes, properties, etc.—in addition, of course, to the rehearsing and acting—is done by the company on Saturday afternoons or during spare evening hours. A part of it, as for example the making of costumes, fulfills the requirements of the local education authorities of Bath and consequently is entitled to aid and receives a grant-in-aid.

Seats for the paying public, exposed to the sun, were not well filled; but about the rope that outlined the grass slopes of the stage were gathered hundreds of play-legged, happy boys and girls, waiting for the performance and hardly restrained from satisfying their curiosity by raids upon the tents wherein the players were dressing. As the afternoon wore on, the audience was reinforced by many Boy Scouts and casual park strollers. From behind came such a babel of merry voices, from hundreds more children bathing and paddling in the Serpentine that one was inclined to wonder whether they would not, on the whole, get the best of the afternoon. But perhaps after all they did not.

The fantasy comprised a number of scenes introducing familiar park characters, including a gardener, flower-seller, a policeman, a tramp, a political gentleman, a nursemaid and baby, a boy and girl, and a man-about-town, who, all more or less discontented at first, are made happier in the end by their friendly intercourse with the fairies of the park, such as Pan-of-the-Trees, Goldleaf, Greenleaf, Song-of-the-Water, and her seven sisters: Light, Laugh, Strength, Quiet, Grace, Truth and Peace, who, as living symbols, emerge from a lake at the back of the stage. The human people acted in the ordinary way, speaking their own words, but the fairies expressed themselves only occasionally by word or song, and did all the rest by dance, gesture and mime, the explanatory text, written sometimes in blank verse, sometimes in rhyme, being read by chorus in the person of Miss de Reke who, we suspect, also, to be the principal author of the entertainment.

"SONYA" ACTED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Sonya," by Eugene Thomas Wyckoff, founded on the Polish play by Gabriela Zapolska, presented at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York. The cast: Peter.....Charles Smith; Jakob.....Jay Fasset; Prince Paul.....Edward Emery; Count Victor Dukas.....Francis Benedict; Prince Michael.....William H. Thompson; Prince Alexander.....Otto Kruger; Sonya.....Violet Heming; King Stefan.....Joseph Macaulay; The Court Chamberlain.....Rexford Kendrick; The Ambassador of Romania.....Wallis Roberts.

NEW YORK, New York—There is intrigue and gold lace galore, a royal purple and courtly manners in "Sonya," but it is not these regal trappings of a mythical kingdom somewhere in eastern Europe that make it interesting. It is because "Sonya" tells a simple human story that it holds its audience. The palatial setting, however, forms a handsome background and an interesting contrast to the story. Against the heavy cadence of the marching of guards' feet outside the palace is enacted the lyric of the prince's love for a commoner.

There is nothing of greatness in this play, but an appearance of greatness has been given to it by its notable cast, with William H. Thompson, beloved by this and a former generation as the greatest Friar Laurence in the American theater, and Violet Heming, a player of charm and skill, Otto Kruger and Edward Emery acting the leading roles in a manner worthy of finer material. The play, however, is sufficient to provide an evening's entertainment, and is for the most part delightfully free from the "punch" and "sure-fire" lines that some Broadway managers consider necessary to the success of any play. Its romantic quality is held of first importance throughout. There is a character introduced in comic relief, but he fails to hold his own against the sincerity of the others.

The story tells of Prince Alexander who is lonely for a real companion. He has only his books, his instructors, and an occasional chat with grim Prince Michael, his uncle, to relieve the chill monotony of his days. He is interested when his cousin suggests that he have the solo dancer of a ballet troupe he has seen come to the palace to give him gymnastic lessons. The cousin hopes through the dancer, Sonya, to gain an influence over Prince Alexander that will stand him in good stead when Alexander comes to the throne. He has misjudged the character of the girl, however, for she will have none of his plots and plans, but seeks instead to protect the Prince from such intrigue. When the powers of the court try to arrange for him a marriage of political expediency he renounces everything for her sake, but in the end that proves unnecessary, for "Sonya" wins over the powers of the court.

The play moves smoothly and has some well-written scenes. There is nothing of tawdry sentimentality about it—or at least, the players in-

vest it with such sincerity that there seems to be none. If there is an audience for sheer romance, "Sonya" should prosper. In the title role Violet Heming gives an excellent performance. She never overplays a part which is full of opportunities for mannerism and cuteness.

FOUR PLAYS AND MISS ZOE AKINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most hopeful signs in the theater this season is that the so-called Broadway hack playwrights are not going to have everything their way. In years past one or another of them has had as many as five plays running on Broadway in a single season, thus elevating himself by mere force of quantity production above the playwright who gave something finer, but who gave less often. This year an interesting departure is in prospect, for Zoe Akins, whose "Déclassée" revealed her as one of the most discriminating of contemporary playwrights, has four plays promised for early production on Broadway. Thus she becomes a force in the theater.

If all these four plays reveal even a part of the skill, the poignancy, the sheer literary beauty that "Déclassée" and "Foot-Loose" did, Miss Akins will easily dominate the local season. Even if her new plays enjoy only moderate success, the qualities the work of such an able artist is bound to show can elevate her to a unique place in the theater. And, in any case, Zoe Akins becomes one of the foremost figures in the New York theatrical world.

The most harassed part of a playwright's life is during rehearsal time, because of the difficulties of finding competent players. But if one waited to interview Miss Akins at leisure, there would be no interview. At rehearsal time she feels bitter toward actors, because most of them have developed such meager equipment for their work. She assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who was chatting with her one afternoon after a rehearsal that she was so anxious to find talented actors for her plays that next year she intended setting aside a day each week when she would receive and try out actors.

Her productions for the coming season are "Déclassée," which Ethel Barrymore will play on tour, "Daddy Goes A Hunting," which is being produced by Arthur Hopkins with Marjorie Rameau in the stellar role, "Saint Ursula," a star play for Emily Stevens, written in collaboration with Edward Sheldon, "The Varying Shore," in which Elsie Ferguson will return to the speaking stage, and "Greatness." The latter three are all to be produced by Sam Harris. Miss Akins is now working on a play called "Rings and Chains" for a male star, and this may also be completed in time for production this season.

Zoe Akins first became known to players about three seasons ago, when "Papa" was produced. It was a failure, lasting on the stage less than a week. Next she wrote a one-act play called "Such a Charming Young Man," which Henry Hull played, but not in New York. Even before either of these plays Zoe Akins had tried her wings in the composition of dramatic literature. She began writing plays with really serious intent at 12; previous to that time she had played much with a toy theater. Three years later she wrote a play about the problems of Capital and Labor called "The End of the Strike," and this so far met her approval that she submitted it to Julia Marlowe.

"I've never known whether Miss Marlowe found anything possible in it or not," Miss Akins explained, laughingly. "But at any rate she sent for me. My appearance must have been a great shock to her, for she didn't take me seriously after she saw me. I wasn't discouraged, though. The next year at school I wrote a parody on the Greek tragic form in blank verse. Then I began dramatizing my favorite stories. I never occurred to me that one had to have an author's permission to dramatize stories for production. I've no idea how many dramatizations I worked out; I remember that Kipling's 'Without Benefit of Clergy' and 'The Secret Orchard' were among them, but there were many others.

"Since that I've been working steadily at plays. The very pretension of the theater is a challenge to one to give something substantial to it. I mean that it is pretentious in that it requires a building, a staff, and an audience that comes to it. There can be no lethargy in working for such an institution.

"Playwriting is a matter of personal vanity, I suppose," Miss Akins observed later. "It's a form of egotism—the showing of one's box of tricks. Well, granting that is true, there are certain tricks I am anxious to show. That's difficult to talk about though; my plays will have to speak for me.

"There is one thing that I consider of greatest importance, one thing that I work ceaselessly toward, and that is compactness of expression. I have a feeling for exactness in the use of words that I have cultivated studiously, and I hate for that reason to have my lines changed during rehearsal. In an effort to train myself to express myself simply and exactly I have made a study of legal documents. Rehearsal-time is most unpleasant for me because I hear the meaning which I have expressed in what I consider the only right way, obscured by actors who want lines changed, and who do not see clearly the characters as I have drawn them. "Ethel Barrymore has such clear understanding of an author's inten-

tion that putting a play in her hands is like putting it in the lap of the gods. She not only insists on preserving the author's lines in the first place, she watches her company throughout a run and detects, and has corrected the slightest slip from the author's phraseology.

"I do not see why certain commentators have compared my work to some of Pinero's plays. I'm not even familiar with much of his work. My great influences have been Bernard Shaw and Gilbert Murray. Bernard Shaw taught us that 'reactions' give more interesting than actions, giving us a sound basis for awfully good drama. I hate aimless story telling. I want something stiffer."

WHEN ONCE YOU HAVE SEEN "DULCY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Dulcy," a comedy in three acts by George Kaufman and Mark Connelly with a bow to Franklin P. Adams, produced by George C. Tyler and H. H. Frazer, at the Frazer Theater, New York, evening of August 13, 1921. The players: William Parker.....Gregory Kelly; Gordon Smith.....Harry Lifford; Tom Stretter.....Elliott Nugent; Dulcinea.....Shirley Day; Schuyler Van Dyck.....Gilbert Douglas; C. Roger Forbes.....Wallis Clark; Mrs. Forbes.....Constance Pellister; Angela Forbes.....Norma Desmond; Susan Brady.....Susanne McKernan; Honor Blake.....Una Burke.

NEW YORK, New York—Our friend Dulcy is now visiting her native town and really you simply must spend the week-end with her. She gives such enjoyable week-ends, Dulcy does. Don't you think it is just too wonderful to see a girl so completely equipped to be the life of the party? It is so easy for her to make everybody feel at home. She and her Gordie have such a lovely garden, and you simply must walk in it. You must get up early, too, and play golf or ride horseback, and don't think for a moment that you don't want to, because you know you do. And there are billiards, none the less enjoyable because Dulcy has lost the balls and done something to make the table run up or down hill. You won't have a dull moment at Dulcy's house. She has such interesting friends. Like always attracts like, don't you think? Or don't you?

Anyway, there is Gordie. Such a nice husband! Funny to list him as a friend, isn't it? But then, husbands should be friends, shouldn't they? And he has such great possibilities as a business man. All he needs is a wife like Dulcy to push him along. Then that Schuyler Van Dyck, charming fellow, plays the piano beautifully, and really has heaps and heaps of money. Though one shouldn't judge one just for that, should one? C. Roger Forbes, too, the big jewelry man; what a lucky thing it was for Dulcy to have invited him to the party! Of course, she nearly ruined Gordie's chances to get even that 16-2-3 per cent share in the Forbes jewelry merger. But you can't blame her for that, can you? She did her best. Who can do more? "Ah! Well that ends well," and Dulcy certainly did muddle through and push her husband out on top.

Of course, poor Vincent Leach lost out. Brother Willie, with his foot on the gas, never saw him again after he prompted the scenario to get out and fix the tail light. But Vincent's work was done. He had soothed them all to sleep with an hour's outline of his last picture, ending symbolically with close-ups of hero and heroine, then Marc Antony and Cleopatra, then George and Martha Washington. Even Henry was more interesting than most butlers. It was like Dulcy to get him out of prison on leave or whatever they call it and to trust in him blindly even after the necklace disappeared.

Anyway, Gordie didn't lose faith in Dulcy even after her sympathetic efforts to increase that 16-2-3 per cent and appeared to ruin him. It was just too sweet of him to tell Dulcy that we all love her for her sake, and wouldn't have her changed for anything. She thought she was all wrong, that she did not think, but only thought that she thought, and that she could never, never reform. But Gordie expressed it for all of us when he showed that Dulcy reformed would be nothing at all. What would the world be without Dulcy to smile when everybody else frowns; to insist that even a former convict butler has a silver lining, though pessimists insist upon asking where he got it?

Dulcy, with her brooding reflections on life, her faculty for doing the wrong thing but coming out right somehow, her constant engineering of other people's affairs, is a close friend of us all. Lynne Fontanne makes her almost too real to be believable. She is simply splendid; so lifelike, just too clever for anything. George Kaufman and Mark Connelly, inspired by the doings and sayings of Dulcy in the Adams column, have drawn her faithfully and still found opportunity to satirize modern advertising and the movies.

So you really must spend the week-end at Dulcy's. It won't be hard to get an invitation. She invites everybody, but she'd prefer you to be interesting. She finds it difficult to give everybody a good time unless everybody is both interesting and interested. If you come prepared to sign over without reservation all your own rights to direct your goings and comings, you may run into an elopement, a theft, a ruined business man, a scandal, a peripatetic pianist, or any number of unexpected hazards. And you may fix the blame for all these on poor Dulcy. But you will like her none the less; and you wouldn't like a week-end at all if nothing happened, now would you? Or would you?

"THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Playboy of the Western World," a comedy in three acts by J. M. Synge, at the Royal Court Theater, London. The players:

Christopher Mahon.....Fred O'Donovan; Michael Mahon.....Sydney J. Morgan; Michael James Flaherty.....Arthur Sinclair; Margaret Flaherty.....Maire O'Neill; Shamus Keogh.....J. A. O'Rourke; Widow Quin.....Sara Allgood; Jimmy Cullen.....Louis O'Connor; Jimmy Farrell.....Harry Hutchinson; Sarah Tanney.....Norma Desmond; Susan Brady.....Susanne McKernan; Honor Blake.....Una Burke.

LONDON, England—From an anecdote related to him by a villager, J. M. Synge developed this, the richest, if not the most perfect of his comedies. When first played at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, early in 1905, it aroused a storm of opposition from Nationalists and Sinn Féiners, and was denounced by the Freeman's Journal—the fact being that many of the audience in the Irish capital had allowed political and national prejudice to subdue, for once, their usually overflowing sense of humor; though an Irish-boy in critic recently told the writer that "the sting of truth behind the satire" accounted, in part, for the hostile demonstration.

We here in England, handicapped by no parti-pris and ready to accept the play in the grimly fantastical and humorous spirit in which it was written, welcomed this revival at the Court as cordially as we did the first London production at the Kingsway in June, 1907. Certainly it is an extraordinarily vivid stage picture of Irish life, written by a born dramatist who knew those Mayo peasants through and through. Densely constructed and very condensed, as Synge's work always is, the action moves swiftly throughout, excepting only a few moments in the last act. All the characters are cunningly conceived to fit the author's purpose and are made to behave with the unreasoning impulse and to speak with that rich blend of idiomatic poetry and humor—Gaelic thought set in English words—that disarms our criticism and prevents us from easily judging such people by conventional standards of decorum.

In a country that has produced little great poetry, the rustics, men and women alike, are poets one and all. Right from the start they reveal themselves such. The playboy, Christopher, as he walks into the darkened village, can "hear the cows breathing and sighing in the silence of the night," and not one of all its inhabitants but is fit to hold his head high with the wonder of the world. Such phrases alone supply the key to the people's mentality. That key is poetry of imagination. Whether in jest, in musing, or in vituperation, they are poets, all and always—born idealists, losing often the substance, while they grasp at the shadow, and ignoring the reality, that they may more swiftly follow the dream. That is why the maids of the village make a hero of one who they suppose to be a criminal. Their too vivid imaginations transform the playboy's secret, from a dastardly act to a deed of epic valor. Straightaway, until he is found out, the arrogant coward and rhetorical braggart becomes the strong one. Yet the climax of the drama, though deeply pathetic, never becomes tragic; because we know that, in a few hours, all will be forgotten, and that, almost before the figure of the playboy has vanished over the hills, Preen will be smiling through her tears, and the wistful Celtic melancholy of all will be lost in laughter, at some fresh absurdity, or some newly awakened sense of the joy of life—the joy expressed by Mary Byron, when, in Synge's "Tinker's Wedding," she says, "That's a sweet tongue you have, Sarah Casey; but if sleep's a grand thing, it's a grand thing to be waking up the day like of this, when there's a warm sun at it, and a kind air, and you'll hear the cuckoos singing and crying out on the top of the hill."

As for the company at the Court, one can only say that they fit themselves so perfectly into their parts as to make play and players one whole. Nothing is overlooked by Miss Maire O'Neill, Miss Sara Allgood, Mr. Arthur Sinclair, Mr. Fred O'Donovan, and their companions. All the rhythm, delicacy, dignity, poetry, sorrow, indescribable humor, that characterizes this wonderful Gaelic art, is almost faultlessly given; so that, among them, the company has created a stage speech more adequate in energy and beauty than any that the British theater has heard, probably, for several hundreds of years.

"NOBODY'S MONEY" BY WILLIAM LEBARON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Nobody's Money," by William LeBaron, presented by L. Lawrence Weber, at the Longacre Theater, New York City, evening of August 17, 1921. The players:

Mrs. Judson.....Helen Lowell; An Expressman.....Dan Day; Francis R. Carey.....Frederick Raymond Jr.; Carl Russell.....Robert Strange; Helen Carey.....Jean Robertson; A Federal Agent.....Joseph F. Murphy; Grace Kendall.....Regina Wallace; John W. Hamilton.....Wallace Edgerly; Eddie Maloney.....Will Deming; Annette Rieker.....Shirley Day; Henry Kendall.....Howard Gould; Bertram Miller.....Philip Lord; George Kelly.....William J. Brady.

NEW YORK, New York—Two writers invent a third as an outlet for their overflowing genius, otherwise restricted by contracts with magazines requiring their exclusive services. When income tax sleuths become too inquisitive Douglas Roberts must be produced. His mantle falls upon a book agent, who does unexpected

things with it. Fortunately for the playwright, his companion is a burglar, enabling the usual necklace to be stolen. Fortunately for the audience, the burglar learned many fine speeches as a stock actor, enabling the audience to bear with him as somewhat of a novelty in stage characters.

There is, too, a governor, a governor's daughter, a safe, valuable papers, \$20,000 in bills, a comic house, an election and other ingredients not unfamiliar, though in this case mixed with a new twist. The Frankenstein author naturally turns upon his creators and is close to ruining them when Mr. LeBaron out of whole cloth cuts a new mantle for him, with a fine aristocratic seam; and after we learn who Mr. Roberts really is the curtain goes down upon a close-up of him and the governor's daughter beginning to live happily till the next performance.

One more play which, though related only remotely to life as audiences live it, is fair entertainment, well done by a cast most of whom could do much better with better material. Helen Lowell's house drudge is the Helen Lowell one expects to see. Robert Strange and Frederick Raymond Jr. play the authors with astonishing vigor. There may be authors like that. We don't want to be one. Mr. Edginger finds Mr. Roberts a ready vehicle for the Edginger talent for clean-cut comedy acting. Miss Wallace is pleasant as the governor's daughter, and Will Deming's verbose and flowery burglar is richly amusing in the broad manner of farce rather than the narrow way of comedy.

DRAMATIC DIALOGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One who sits down to write a play, having arranged his action and realized his characters, is quite likely to find that the dialogue comes almost of itself. Conversation flows from his pen. If he is a novice at the game, he will be both surprised and delighted. Remembering the stilted and labored talk that he has so often heard from the stage, even in plays by writers of repute, he will be apt to plume himself on a natural genius for dramatic writing. Here at last, he will think, and in his own person, is that rare thing, a playwright who can make vital characters and no mere puppets whose joints creak with every pull of the wires.

But the experienced hand will feel no such elation. He will know that these sentences which have come so easily, and look so lifelike, will probably lose their savor when reread after the first flush of effort has passed, and that on the stage, if even they have the chance of being heard there, they will sound pallid and ineffectual. Natural they may be, but nature is not the end of art; it is only the beginning. It is well, indeed, it is essential, if a play is to be something more than a mere mechanism, that the characters should have the vigor to talk spontaneously. But the dramatist who would let them do so unchecked does not know the elements of his business. Every word that they utter must be carefully weighed and considered with reference to the effect it is to produce; and it must be remembered that a play which has not a special emphasis, a special concentration, in all its parts, in plot and characterization and dialogue, will not be a successful play.

This is true even where a purely realistic effect is aimed at. Realism cannot be attained by a literal transcription of some everyday occurrence. For the circumstances with which a play is surrounded are anti-realistic. The whole machinery of the stage is, of necessity, artificial and conventional, so that before true realism is reached, there is lost ground to be recovered, a balance to be restored, conversations overheard, for instance, in a train are sometimes extremely amusing, but they would rarely, if ever, be transference to the stage without trimming and toning up. Even though they had a natural dramatic quality they would lose it in the flare of the footlights unless their points were sharpened and their colors heightened. They would be far less effective and even seem far less real than therodomontade of conventional melodrama or the high-faluting artificialities of Victorian comedy.

But dramatic dialogue should not be artificial, except, of course, in frankly artificial plays, where an effect of remoteness or fantasy is desired. It should sound natural, and it will only do so if the dramatist at once follows nature and selects from it. Every word must tell, but in everyday casual conversation even the most eloquent lips utter many words which have no special significance, hesitate and repeat themselves. Such insignificances and hesitations and repetitions on the stage would suggest either that the actors did not know their parts or else that the dramatist did not know his business.

"In a good play," wrote Synge, "every speech should be as fully flavored as a nut or apple"; but in his corollary that "fully flavored" dramatic writing could only be achieved on a basis of peasant language, he showed too narrow a view of his subject. For essentially the same method, that which he advocated and practiced with such signal success, may be followed, mutatis mutandis, whatever the setting of the play and the "provenance" of the characters. What is important is that each word should fall naturally from their lips and that none should fall to waste. Every speech should not be an epigram; for unrelieved brilliance loses its value. But every speech, however trivial in its superficial import, should have sufficient weight to assist the momentum of the play, sufficient color to help in sustaining its atmosphere.

"THE NIGHTCAP" BY BOLTON AND MARCIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Nightcap," mystery comedy in two acts, by Guy Bolton and Max Marcin, presented by Mr. Marcin at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater, New York City, evening of August 15, 1921. The players: Charles.....Ronald Colman; Policeman.....John Wray; Jerry Hammond.....John Daly Murphy; Col. James Constance.....Jack Raffael; Lester Knowles.....H. Dudley Hawley; Mrs. Lester Knowles.....Elizabeth Risdon; Anne Maynard.....Flora Sheffield; Fred Hammond.....Grant Mills; Robert Andrew.....Jerome Patrick; George Rainsford.....Walter Horton; Rev. Dr. Forbes.....Wilson Day; Coroner Watrous.....Halbert Brown; Seldon, a detective.....W. W. Shuttlesworth.

NEW YORK, New York—This is one of those plays in which something happens to somebody in the first act and the rest of the evening is devoted to finding out who did it, whether one cares or not. It is as interesting as a detective novel bought just before taking ship for Europe, and just about as important to the stage. But this specimen is jollier than most. The authors step aside every few minutes to laugh at what they are doing. The punctuation of pistol shots is used with abandon. The combination of pistol barrel with flashlight is a novelty that relieves the audience of that feeling of uncertainty caused by the knowledge that some one is waving a loaded pistol in the dark. A pistol that flashes a light on what it points at is an improvement over the old-style gun of melodrama, which was likely to be pointing anywhere when the lights went out. All the shooting in this piece, however, is done off-stage. There are enough shots to wipe out the whole cast, but such a gloriam on a certain burlesque by Mr. Gloriam is prevented by the authors' restraint and the shooters' bad aim.

To take this play seriously, of course, would be a pity; for one would then, like a censor, be required to mete out a rebuke for the nonchalant manner in which the principals in the bank defalcation underlying the plot are permitted to go unpunished. It is better to think that the authors were merely having their fun with the mystery play, not quite to the extent of broad burlesque, but far enough to justify many a laugh. It is unnecessary to relate the story. It is full of what Dulcy would call surprises, but what other people would endure as shocks. We didn't even guess the victim right, to say nothing of the guilty man.

Except one scene required of Miss Risdon, and played by her with her usual vitality and warmth, the acting did not need to be more than ordinarily capable.

Sir Harry Lauder sails from England in September for the United States to begin a tour on October 17.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

FRAZEE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. "THE GAYEST COMEDY" Booth Tarkington By Kaufman and Connelly with LYNN FONTANNE

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS Garrick 8:30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Mr. PIM Passes by A Comedy by A. A. MILNE

FULTON 46th St. W. of 5th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"LILLION" With Joseph Schildkraut and Eva Le Gallienne Seats 5 Weeks in Advance

KLAW THEATRE 45th St. W. of 5th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

SAM H. HARRIS Presents Francine Larimore "Nice People" in RACHEL GOTTHERS New Play.

GEO. COHAN THEATRE 83d St. E. of 5th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE"

CASINO Best \$2.50 Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 JULIA SANDERSON in A CARLTON PRODUCTION

"TANGERINE" with JOHN HAZZARD & FRANK CRUMIT

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GILDA VARESI IN ENTER MADAME with HENRY STEPHENSON And Original N. Y. Cast and Production

THE HOME FORUM

Borrow in Tangiers

(A market is held on every Thursday and Sunday morning beyond the walls of Tangiers in a place called the "Soc de Barra" or outward market-place. Thither repair the Moors from the country, bringing with them corn, fruit and other articles, the productions of their fields and gardens for the consumption of the town. It is my delight to visit this spot which is on the side of a hill, and sitting down on a stone to gaze. What a singular scene presents itself to the view: a wild confusion of men and horses, of donkeys and camels, of countenances of all hues, swarthy and black, of turbans of all dyes, white, green and red, of Jewish skull-caps with here and there an Andalusian hat, of halks and gabardines, of arrogant Moors, indifferent Europeans and cringing Hebrews, the latter walking barefooted in the place where the corn is sold, which the Moor says is sacred and unfit to be pressed by the sandals of the dog-Jew. What a hubbub of sounds; the unearthly cry of the enormous camels and the neighing, braying, and bleating of other quadrupeds, mingled with the discordant jabber of various and strange tongues. I have been in many singular places in the course of my existence, but certainly in none more so than the "Soc de Barra" at Tangiers.

There is much Spanish spoken in this place, especially amongst the Jews; it is also generally understood by the Europeans. The prevalent language, however, is the Arabic, or rather a dialect of it called by some Mograbbin. I was glad to find that I could make myself very well understood with the Arabic of the East, notwithstanding that it differs in many points from the Mograbbin, or language of the West. One thing has particularly struck me; namely, that the wild people, who arrive from the far interior and who perhaps have never before seen a European, invariably understand me best, and frequently in conversation designate objects with the same words as myself, which however are not intelligible to the Moors of the coast. I am by this time exceedingly well known in Tangiers, indeed I take the best means of being so by entering into discourse with every person. I believe I am liked by the Moors and am certainly treated with much respect by the Jews amongst whom a report prevails that I am a Polish rabbi. Shortly after my arrival I was visited by the most wealthy Jewish merchant of Tangiers, who pressed me in the strongest manner to take up my abode at his house, assuring me (that I should live) at free cost, and be provided with all the comforts and luxuries which could be procured. Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Concept of Deity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. ONE of the most notable features of human history is the fact that the daily walk and conversation of peoples have ever been clearly related to their concept of Deity. In other words, a people's religion is, within certain wide bounds, a sure indication of national character. The most cursory survey of history will show this to be the case. Thus, to the Jew, in the time of the prophets or the kings, although God might be essentially a God of battles, a God of wrath and of vengeance, yet he was essentially also a God of mercy and compassion, and above all, of purity. The Jew, therefore, at his best, holding this concept of Deity, stood head and shoulders morally above the people round about him. He could not fall to do so. Though, judged by the grander concept of Deity as revealed by Christ Jesus, his standard, as he understood it, was low indeed. Yet even the lex talionis, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," represented a tremendous advance on the accepted moral standard of the age.

To the nations round about him, which ever sought a manifold vengeance for any wrong, the Jewish doctrine of measure for measure must have been regarded as an intolerable restriction. It was just this restriction, however, again and again thrown off only to be again and again submitted to, that made the Jew what he was and rendered the revelation of the Christ through a Jew an ultimate possibility.

Then, if a view is to be taken further afield it is seen how the sensuality of the Egyptians, the superstitiousness of the Greeks, the sturdy paganism of the Romans, the mysticism of the Indians of the East, and so forth, are all reflections of their concept of Deity. The same is true, of course, of the Christian era. The acts of Torquemada were just as surely the outcome of his concept of Deity as was the vision of a John Bunyan or a William Bradford. For the fact, as to the concept of Deity, applies, of course, as surely to the individual as to the nation.

On this point Christian Science is emphatic. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her book, "The People's Idea of God," considers the whole question with such masterly lucidity as to leave no possibility of doubt as to the fundamental accuracy of the view: "If changeableness that repenteth itself; partially that elects some to be saved and others to be lost, or that answers the prayer of one and not of another; if incompetency that cannot heal the sick, or lack of love that will not; if unmercifulness, that for the sins of a few first years punishes man eternally—are our conceptions of Deity, we shall bring out these qualities of character in our own lives and extend their influence to others." ("The People's Idea of God," p. 8.)

If this wonderful summary of the situation be read in the light of the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, it will be seen at once how, on all points, his concept of Deity revolutionized the accepted concept of life. The God of Jesus of Nazareth was Spirit, the same yesterday, and today and forever—the Father, Truth, and Love; not only his Father, but the Father of all men. To do the will of God was Christ Jesus' mission, and the will of God as Jesus demonstrated it was to heal the sick, raise the dead, comfort the sorrowing, open the eyes of the sinner to see the need of repentance and show him the way of attainment; to still tempests and feed multitudes; in a word, to overcome the flesh at all points by recognizing the impotence of the flesh and the omnipotence of God, Spirit. "It is the spirit that quickeneth," Jesus said to his disciples, "the flesh profiteth nothing."

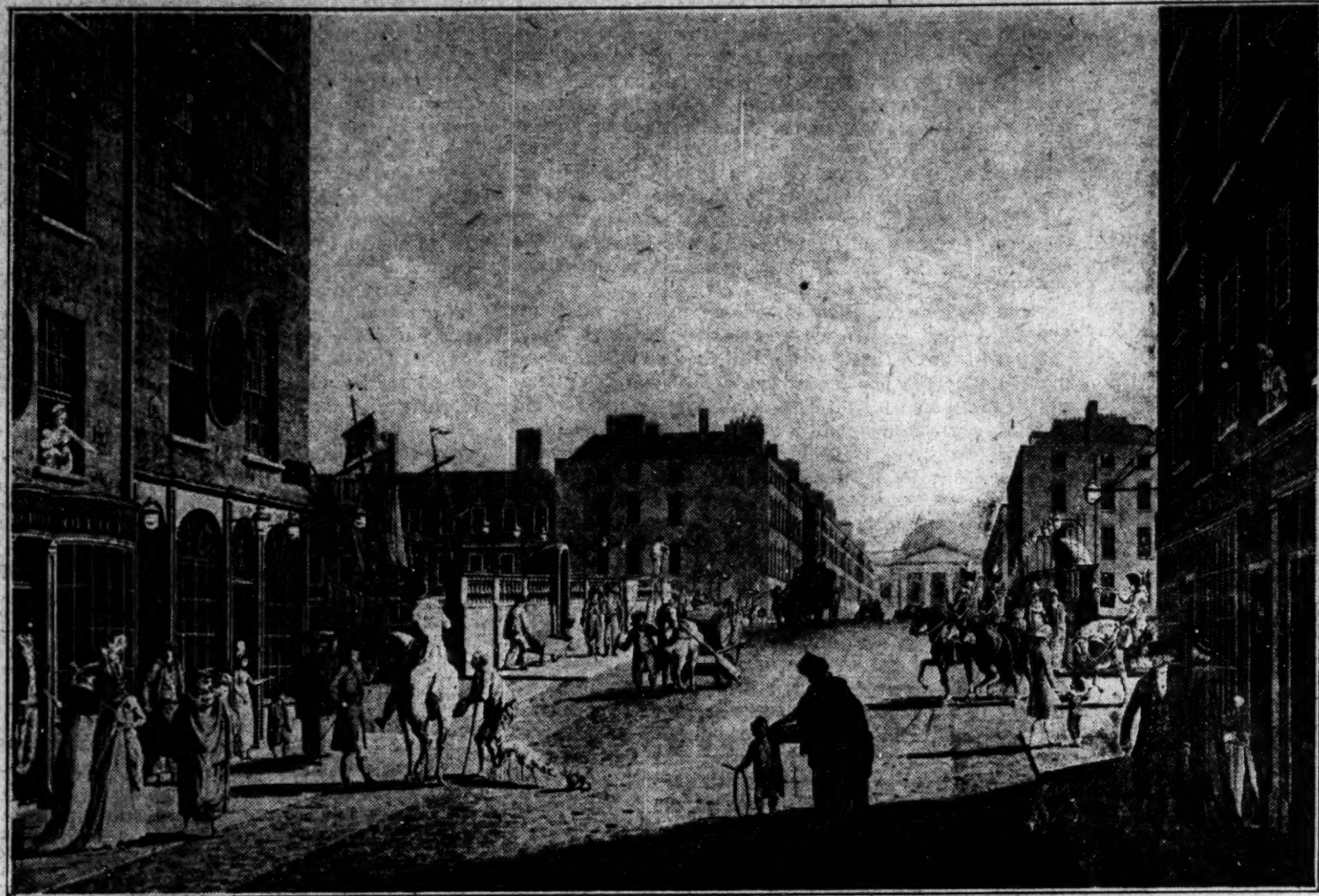
Nowhere, perhaps, is Jesus' concept of Deity more clearly set forth than in that prayer which he gave to his disciples and which, all through the centuries, has been known as the Lord's Prayer. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, after describing this prayer as one that covers every human need, goes on to give its spiritual interpretation in the light of Christian Science.

On page 16 she writes: "Here let me give what I understand to be the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer: Our Father which art in heaven, Thy Father-Mother God, all-harmonious, Hallowed be Thy name. Adorable One, Thy kingdom come. Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Enable us to know—as in heaven, so on earth—God is omnipotent, supreme. Give us this day our daily bread; Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections; And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And Love is reflected in love; And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."

In such a concept of Deity, neither sin, disease, death nor any of the claims and lusts of the flesh can find a place, and, more and more, as approximation is made to this concept in daily life, must sin, disease, and everything unlike God, the divine Mind, be ruled out of experience, and the individual first and then the nation be brought into conformity with the Christ, the manifestation of Principle.

Being Busy and Being Fruitful

Even when a man has cleared himself of the cant of the day, as Carlyle would put it, and delivered himself of the creative periods; in them great works were planned, developed, shaped. They were the real working hours of the novelist, who displayed on an immense canvas the France of his day.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, "My Study Fire."



"Capel Street, Dublin, with the Royal Exchange in the Distance, 1800," by James Mallon

Fine Old Houses in North Dublin

My first night in Ireland was spent on the north side of Dublin in a Georgian house . . . and throughout my stay my allegiance to the wrong bank of the Liffey has never wavered. The Liffey bisects Dublin almost exactly, and the two halves, not counting the suburbs, are almost equal in size and in architectural interest, while the north has the advantage of being built mostly on higher ground. Gardiner Street, Sackville Street, and Capel Street rise from the river in a gentle, continuous slope, so that from the top the windows in Mountjoy Square, Great Denmark Street, Gardiner's Row, Rutland Square, and some of the houses in North Great George's Street, a wonderful view may be obtained of the rest of Dublin shut in by its dark line of mountains on the one side and with the shining bay rounding off by the pres'ntle of Howth on the other. North Dublin has, alas, "gone down" further even than Bloomsbury, and very few of its magnificent town houses retain more than a shadow of their past dignity except in their outward appearance. Yet Gardiner's Row, Marlborough Street, Great Denmark Street, North Great George's Street, Mountjoy Square, Gardiner's Row, Upper Sackville Street, and, on the other side of Rutland Square, Lower Dominick Street and Henrietta Street all contain houses of such comeliness in their proportions, of such exquisite taste in the minutiae of decoration, in molded ceiling, chimneypiece and doorway as are rarely to be found now in London houses of the same period. I have heard it said that nowhere in Great Britain, except only by the Georgian mansions in Bath, are they excelled.—"Dublin Explorations and Reflections," by an Englishman.

Lamb to Bernard Barton

[With a colored print] When last you left your Woodbridge pretty, To stare at sights, and see the City, If I your meaning understood, You wished a Picture, cheap, but good: The coloring? decent; clear, not muddy; To suit a Poet's quite study, Where Books and Prints for delectation Hang, rather than vain ostentation. The subject? what I pleased, if comely; But something scriptural and homely:

Just such a one I've found and send it; If liked, I give—if not, but lend it. The moral? nothing can be sounder. The fable? 'tis its own expounder—A Mother teaching to her Child Some good book, and explaining it. He, silly-urchin, tired of lesson, His learning lays no mighty stress on, But seems to hear not what he hears; Thrusting his fingers in his ears, Like Obstinate, that perverse funny one. In honest parable of Bunyan, His working Sister, more sedate, Listens; but in a kind of state, The painter meant for steadiness, But had a tinge of silliness; And, at first sight, she seemed to brook As ill her needle, as he his book. This is the Picture. For the Frame—'Tis not ill suited to the same; Oak-carved nor gilt for fear of falling; Old-fashioned, plain, yet not appalling; And sober, as the Owner's Calling. —Charles Lamb.

self of the American illusion that every hour not devoted to "doing something" is an hour wasted, the inherited instinct is still strong enough to make a faint appeal to conscience. Those active, aggressive words, "doing" and "getting," have so long usurped the greater part of the space in our vocabulary that we use the words being and growing with a little uncertainty; most of us yet not entirely at ease with them yet. One of the highest uses of literature is the aid it gives us in securing something like harmony of life—a just balance between the faculties which are developed by practical affairs and those which need the ampler air of intellectual movement. Literature is the mute but eloquent witness forever testifying to the reality and power of ideas and ideals. Every great poem is a revelation of that invisible world of beauty in which all may claim citizenship, but in which those alone abide who are rich in their own natures; a world in which no activity is valued by the stir it makes, and no achievement measured by the noise which accompanies it.

When I recall these things, I perceive that the study fire is helping me to be true to myself when it gently lures me on to reverie and meditation. There is a vast difference between being busy and being fruitful. Busy people are often painfully barren and uninteresting. Their activity expends itself in small mechanical ways that add nothing to the sum of human knowledge or happiness. On the other hand, people who are apparently idle, who seem to be detached from the working world, are often the most fruitful. Our standards of work and idleness are in sad need of revision—a revision which shall substitute character for mere activity, and measure worth and achievement by the depth and richness of nature disclosed. In the judgment of the busy people of his time, Bruno, although by no means devoid of energy, was probably accounted an idler. His occupations were different from theirs, and therefore, of course, to be condemned; "so runs the world away." But time, which has corrected so many inadequate judgments, has overruled the decision of Bruno's critics; they have ceased with their works, but those "fantastic meditations" have somehow sustained their interest, and there now stand on the Campo de Fiori at Rome a statue of the scholar.

Balzac was a prodigious worker. Measured by the standard he set, the real toll of most people who account themselves busy shrinks to very small dimensions. A kind of energy seized the great novelist when a new work lay clear in his mind, drove him off the boulevard, looked him in his working room, and held him there in the most solitary confinement until the novel was written. . . . and yet the highest work which Balzac did was not done in those solitary days when the fever of composition was on him; it was done in the long, apparently idle hours which he spent on the boulevards, and at the cafés. In those hours his keen and powerful mind was receiving impressions, collecting facts, observing men, drinking in the vast movement of life which went on about him and in which every social condition, every phase of character, every process of moral advance or decay, was revealed. These meditative hours, in which the hands were idle that the mind might have freest range and the imagination uninterrupted play,

Mules

Thus does Louisa M. Alcott describe the army mules of the Civil War, as she saw them in Washington:

"The mules were my especial delight; and an hour's study of a constant succession of them introduced me to many of their characteristics: for six of these odd little beasts drew each army wagon and went hopping like frogs through the stream of mud that gently rolled along the street. The coquettish mule had small feet, a nicely trimmed tassel of a tail, perked-up ears, and seemed much given to little tosses of the head, affected skips and prances; and, if he wore the bells or were bedizened with a bit of finery, put on as many airs as any belle. The moral mule was of stout, hard-working creature, always tugging with all his might, often pulling away after the rest had stopped, laboring under the conscientious delusion that food for the entire army depended upon his private exertions. I respected this style of mule; and had I possessed a juicy cabbage, would have pressed it upon him with thanks for his excellent example. The histrionic mule was a melodramatic quadruped, prone to startling humanity by erratic leaps and wild plunges, much shaking of his stubborn head, and lashing out of his vicious heels; now and then falling flat. . . . The pathetic mule was, perhaps, the most interesting of all; for though he always seemed to be the smallest, thinnest, weakest of the six, the postilion with big boots, long-tailed coat and heavy whip was sure to bestride this one, who struggled feebly along, head down, coat muddy and rough, eye spiritless and sad, his very tail a mortified stump, and the whole beast a picture of meek misery. It took a touch of a stone, The jovial mule was a roly-poly, happy-go-lucky little piece of horseflesh, taking everything easily, from cudgeling to caressing; strolling along with a roguish twinkle of the eye, and, if the thing were possible, would have had his hands in his pockets and whistled as he went. If there ever chanced to be an apple core, a stray turnip or wisp of hay in the gutter, this Mark Tapley was sure to find it, and none of his mates seemed to begrudge him his bite. I suspected this fellow was the peacemaker, confident and friend of all the others, for he had a sort of 'Cheer-up-old-boy-I'll-pull-you-through' look which was exceedingly engaging."

Steamboating on the Susquehanna

In the style of the early American writers, Nathaniel P. Willis writes of a river trip in "Rural Letters and Other Records of Thought and Leisure":

. . . And now you will wonder how a steamer came, by fair means, at Owego. A year or two since, before there was a prospect of extending the Pennsylvania canal to this place, it became desirable to bring the coal of the "keystone state" to these southern counties by some cheaper conveyance than horse-teams. A friend of mine, living here, took it into his head that, as salmon and shad will ascend a fall of twenty feet in a river, the propulsive energy of their tails might possibly furnish a hint for a steamer that would shoot up dams and rapids. The suggestion was made to a Connecticut man, who, of course, understood it. He would have been less

than a Yankee if he had not tried. The product of his ingenuity was the steamboat "Susquehanna," drawing but eighteen inches; and, besides her side-paddles, having an immense wheel in the stern, which, playing in the slack water of the boat, would drive

Andrew Fairservice's Position

"It disna become me to speak on the point of my qualifications," said Andrew, looking round him with great complacency; "but nae doubt I should understand my trade of horticulture, seeing I was bred in the parish of Dreepdally, where they raise lang-kale under glass, and force the early nettles for their spring kale.—And, to speak truth, I hae been flitting every term these four-and-twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I should like to see sawn,—or something to maw that I should like to see mawn,—or something to ripe that I should like to see ripen,—and sae I e'en daik on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. And I wad say for certain, that I am gaun to quit at Can-nienas, only I was just as positive on it twenty years syne, and I find myself still turning up the mounds here, for a' that. Forbye that, to tell your honour the even-down truth, there's nae better place ever offered to Andrew. But if your honour wad wush me to ony place where I wad hear pure doctrine, and hae a free cow's grass, and a cot, and a yard, and mair than ten pund's of annual fee, and where there's nae leddy about the town to count the apples, I se hold myself muckle indebted tye."

"Bravo, Andrew; I perceive you'll lose no preferment for want of asking patronage."

"I canna see what for I should," replied Andrew; "it's nae a generation to wait till ane's worth's discovered, I trow."

"But you are no friend, I observe, to the ladies."

"Na, by my troth, I keep up the first gardener's quarrel to them. They're fashious bargains—aye crying for apricocks, pears, plums, and apples, summer and winter, without distinction o' seasons; . . . except auld Martha, and she's weel enough pleased wi' the freedom o' the berry-bushes to her sister's weans, when they come . . . in a holiday in the housekeeper's room, and wi' a when codlings now and then for her ain private supper."—"Rob Roy," by Sir Walter Scott.

Sunrise

Would you know what joy is hid In our green Musketquad, And for travelled eyes what charms Draw us to these meadow farms, Come and I will show you all Makes each day a festival. Stand upon this pasture hill, Face the eastern star until The slow eye of heaven shall show The world above, the world below. —Emerson.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

Having Regard for Inca Relics

It is not to be wondered at that the Peruvian Government is taking steps to prevent the exportation of objects having a special relationship to the ancient civilization of the Incas. As the historical period to which these articles appertain has attracted wider interest, year by year, there has been a tendency toward increased withdrawal of archaeological relics to foreign countries. The tendency was sufficiently marked three years ago to be made the basis of a prohibitory decree by the Peruvian authorities. Now that decree has been supplemented by another, which further provides a heavy fine for the willful destruction of any objects of the kind here referred to. Even when native antiquities are intended for preservation in foreign museums and educational institutions, their removal is now to be permitted only when duplicates are available for retention in Peru. Apparently Peru has been aroused to the need of protecting her archaeological treasures not only from the vandalism of ignorant or unscrupulous visitors, but also from the assiduity of collectors who have been traveling to Peru with increasing frequency of late from foreign centers of learning. Peru cannot be blamed for being on her guard in these matters. Inca history and Inca relics may be exciting increasing interest everywhere, yet the prior interest must always be that of Peru. Inca history is the story of Peru's beginnings, and so far as it is amplified by relics that have come down from those early times, the more significant of these can hardly have a value anywhere else such as they must have in Peru.

Popular thought concerns itself very little with the Incas, in spite of whatever general increase of interest in them has lately been manifested. Yet Inca history affords lessons not without value to all who are interested in forms of government, particularly the democratic forms now most frequently made the subject of discussion. Inca society afforded the only instance in ancient America in which a people attained to anything approaching nationality. As John Fiske points out, so far as history shows, the agricultural communism of ancient Peru was the only instance in the world in which the formation of nationality, with the evolution of a distinct governing class, took place before there had been any considerable development of the idea of private property. The title Inca, which eventually came to be applied to the ruler, was originally the name of one of the tribes among whom the country was divided. The Incas established themselves in the elevated valley of Cuzco, and gradually brought the other tribes under their sway. They did more than extort tribute, after the manner of the Aztecs; they built roads and effected a military organization of the country. They appointed governors, established garrisons, built storehouses, and managed the growth and storage of food for all the inhabitants. Without a knowledge of writing, they yet brought all parts of the domain into relationship with the central government by means of couriers. They had a rude system for transmission of messages, based on knotted thongs. From being a conquering tribe the Incas became a ruling caste, to offend whom was regarded as in the nature of sacrilege. Looked up to by the mass of the people as being of a superior order, their direction was accepted, with something like religious adoration, as essential for every activity in which the people might engage.

Thus communism developed under the despotic sway of an adored ruling caste to the point where individualism was practically atrophied. And from this came the undoing of Inca civilization. A people whose every action had come to be dependent upon the presence or direction of the ruler became so accustomed to being mastered that it made comparatively little difference to them by whom the mastery was exercised. That is why a mere handful of Spaniards were able to make their way into the country in violation of all the rules for the safeguarding of military invasion. They traded on the mystery which they were able to throw about their origin, to be sure; but their conquest of the country was practically achieved when they possessed themselves of the persons of the principal Incas. With the rulers in their control, alive, the invaders found the hordes of natives practically without power of initiative. The Spaniards virtually stepped into the place that had been held by the Incas, and found no great difficulty in accustoming the country to the change of masters. How far the experience of those days finds some duplication in the communistic despotism of Russia of the present may be worth some consideration. Certainly the conditions give a curious illustration of the effect of a lack of individual initiative in laying masses of people open to exploitation. That Russia offers points of similarity to ancient Peru, in this connection, would seem to indicate that the experience of Inca society is not so far sunken in antiquity that it can never be reproduced, to some extent, in modern instances.

At all events, it suggests anew the development of the individual as the only real basis of strength for a democracy. Any acquiescence in the domination of powerful castes, or their equivalent, whether political and social, or economic, must be the signal for democracy's decay. Safety and progress are to be insured only by the unremitting effort to develop the capabilities of every individual, to the end that quality may be pervasive and the mass something far better than mediocre. If Peru's Inca relics can teach her this lesson, she may well aspire to retain possession of them.

The Aland Islands Award

The full details now available of the award given recently by the Council of the League of Nations on the Aland Islands issue can only add to the growing reputation of the Council as an arbitrator in international disputes. It is true that Sweden professes disappointment with the decision of the Council to award the sovereignty of the islands to Finland. But, in a case where feeling

ran so high on both sides, the disappointment of one or the other need not occasion surprise. The great cause of satisfaction is the fact that Sweden at once acquiesced in the decision.

In commenting on the matter at the time the Council's decision was rendered, Mr. Hjalmar Branting, the Prime Minister of Sweden, declared that, in his opinion, the solution put forward would not bring about a peaceful settlement in that region of the Baltic, nor would a population such as that of the Aland Islands be an element of strength for the country to which it was bound, against its will. But he went on to add that Sweden was willing loyally to abide by the decision, even if she did not cease to hope that the day would come when the idea of right would have "sufficiently penetrated the conscience of the peoples" to bring success to the claims of the people of Aland.

The decision of the Council was all the more remarkable because, to the superficial observer, it could not fail to appear that Sweden had the best of the argument, at any rate, as far as the idea of self-determination is concerned. As far back as 1917, when Finland claimed separation from Russia, the Aland Islanders claimed separation from Finland, whilst, as the result of a plebiscite carried out about that time, some 96 per cent of the people voted for reunion with Sweden. Over against this argument, however, there was to be set the fact that Sweden had carried on a most vigorous propaganda throughout the islands, pointing out how the islanders had suffered from their attachment to Russia during the war, and insisting that the one hope of peaceful settlement in the future was reunion with Sweden. The Council of the League of Nations, in considering the matter, took into account these facts, and also the further fact that practically every argument for reunion of the Aland Islands with Sweden could be advanced in favor of the reunion of Finland with that country. If the Alandese are of pure Swedish descent, as Sweden claims, so also are large portions of the population of Finland herself.

What evidently decided the Council of the League of Nations in favor of the claims of Finland was the strategic question. If, from this point of view, the possession of the islands is important to Sweden, it is many times more important to Finland. Occupation of the islands by a hostile power would mean the immediate blockade of the western shores of Finland, and the seizing of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The Council of the League, however, has evidently determined that the Aland Islands shall be eliminated as far as strategic advantage to either country is concerned. The Convention of 1856, under which Russia agreed never to fortify the islands, is to be replaced by a wider agreement guaranteed by all the powers interested, including Sweden herself.

Militant Labor in Australia

For five years the Labor movement in Australia has been open-circuited by revolutionary sentiments, aggressive church influence, and the doubtful patriotism of a few of its leaders. It is now claimed that the All-Australian Trades Union Congress, recently held in Melbourne, has reestablished the circuit, so that the lamps of industrial liberty may again light a benighted continent.

The adoption by all sections of the conference of a new organization, the Australasian Workers Union, with the socialization of industry and the nationalization of credit as its main objectives, represents a triumph for the industrial wing, which has thus carried a fighting platform on the lines of the One Big Union, including the latter's preamble, which follows more or less closely that of the American I. W. W. A Council of Action, which will be the real governing body, has been appointed, and is at work. The use of the political, as well as of the industrial, weapon has, however, been approved in order to attain that happy day when nationalized industries will be governed by boards, upon each of which will be the representatives of the workers in that industry and of the community; an elective supreme economic council, established by all the nationalized industries, will follow as a natural sequence. In order that the victor in the "class war" may be prepared to manage his nationalized industry, Labor research and information bureaux and Labor educational institutions are to be set up, as practicable.

The summoning of the Melbourne congress was the result of the alarm felt by the executive of the Australian Labor Party at the widening gulf between militants and moderates, shown unmistakably by the breaking away of unions from the New South Wales Labor Council, because of its extreme views, and the declaration of the United Laborers Union that Capital and Labor must be brought into active unity before a more suitable social system can be evolved. The congress, therefore, was an attempt to bring a remolded party out of a new melting pot. It was not contemplated that harmony would be attained on the terms of the tiger with the young lady of Riga, but that was the interesting result. The industrialists, sometimes described as revolutionary Socialists, went into the congress as a solid block, and came out practically unchanged, with the rest of the movement inside.

By this decision, which will doubtless be ratified by the interstate conference of the Australian Labor Party, the extremists are in control. But their complete victory is the most reassuring feature. Skillful propaganda and personal influence swept all before them at the congress, but artificial unity cannot alone heal the deep-cut divisions caused by the clash of progressive conservatism and patriotism with Marxian theory, sectarian influence and wildcat finance. Moreover, it is one thing to frame a policy and fight an election thereon, and quite another to carry out the subsequent task of putting theories into force in a practical world. Any student of the history of the Labor Party in the Commonwealth will be impressed by the marked effect that the responsibility of office has had on the leaders. There are many striking illustrations of this fact, and it is only necessary to mention, among others, Andrew Fisher and W. M. Hughes, in federal politics; W. A. Holman in New South Wales, and William Kidston in Queensland. The process goes on steadily today in the case of such men as E. G.

Theodore, the Labor Premier of Queensland, and John Storey, the Labor Premier of New South Wales.

Before the Australasian Workers Union can enter on a term of possession of the federal houses, it must gain the confidence of the electors of the Commonwealth, and that is precisely the factor which the Melbourne congress may effectively alienate. Australia had its experience of enforced Socialism during the war, and is unlikely to demand a far more severe brand. Queensland's experiments in state Socialism have not always been as successful as those responsible would have wished. Neither in New South Wales nor in Queensland, which by some have been regarded as Labor's strongholds, can the new Australasian Workers Union expect a decisive victory. If, in the nature of things, the unity achieved in Melbourne is temporary, and is not likely to put a Labor administration swiftly into power, what will be its effect on Australian politics? An instructive reply to that query might be given by Dr. Earle Page, the astute leader of the Federal Country Party, which is said to be prepared for the breaking of the truce which preceded the departure of the Prime Minister to the imperial conference. It is possible that a political crisis may follow the return to Melbourne of Mr. W. M. Hughes, resulting in a dissolution of Parliament. In that event, the Country Party will probably present a strong progressive platform and attempt to slip into power between the Australasian Workers Union, on the one hand, and the Hughes Government on the other.

The Senate's Unreasonable Insistency

It seems incredible that the United States Senate should allow its zeal for preventing unauthorized searching of persons and property to be the excuse for keeping open a great loophole in the prohibition enforcement law. Yet that is exactly what seems to be in prospect, unless the Senate speedily modifies its opposition to the anti-beer bill. That the Senate should wish to provide against promiscuous searching of dwellings, even by the agents of law enforcement, seems reasonable enough. So much of the purpose of the Stanley amendment, as adopted by the Senate, is acceptable to the members of the House. But the latter are unwilling to go the whole way laid down by the Senate. They object to extending the exemption that is provided for dwellings to such things as automobiles, even though these be privately owned and operated.

And they are right in this. While the searching of private premises should not be permitted unless there is reason to believe that such places are being used for the manufacture and sale of liquor, contrary to law, the same exemption for automobiles would allow what is known as "rum-running" to go on practically unchecked. There is plenty of time for obtaining a search warrant for a dwelling that may be under suspicion; but if a warrant must be obtained before a suspicious automobile may be searched the vehicle will have ample opportunity to make good its disappearance while the officers are busy getting a warrant. There is a reasonable view of this matter of getting search warrants. That the Senate should not be able to take a reasonable view of it is unthinkable—at least, unless the Senate is ready to make frank confession of a purpose to obstruct prohibition enforcement.

Besides, the Senate's amendment has been drawn so broadly as to affect other laws than those having to do with liquor. In fact, it would interfere with the purpose of more than a score of important statutes, where the right of search is involved. For example, it would prevent federal officers from seizing machines used by counterfeiters, or from seizing fish and game taken by sportsmen in defiance of the law. It would prevent the seizing of so-called "moonshine" stills. It would penalize officers who made mistakes in carrying out the law, even if there were no intention to exceed the accorded authority. The majority sentiment in Congress should make a firm stand against such unreasonable and un-reasoning insistency. It should exert its strength to pass this bill forthwith, in a form that will uphold the prohibition policy of the country instead of undermining it.

An Ideal Theater

LOUIS N. PARKER, pageant master and dramatist, has been giving to the press his views of what would constitute an ideal theater. While some of his specifications are rather personal to the viewpoint of the playwright, most of them will appeal to the general theatergoer. Who among playgoers that make a point of promptness at the theater does not share with Mr. Parker the belief that no one who is not in his seat when the curtain rises should be admitted until the first act is over? Mr. Parker would make this a rule of his theater, and that it is an enforceable rule has been proved sufficiently often in performances at the opera and of symphony orchestras and at many Shakespearean performances.

Mr. Parker, too, would have room enough between the rows of seats so that seated spectators would not have to rise to allow others to pass. This is an ideal of seating that has seldom been achieved in the playhouse though one and another of the newer little theaters have given this consideration to the comfort of their patrons. Another aspect of seating arrangements Mr. Parker does not mention, but it is so important that it was one of the things that decided Miss Maxine Elliott to build her own playhouse in New York. She said she had always longed to occupy a theater seat which had no opening at the back through which the occupant of the seat just behind could thrust his foot, and so she built a theater with kickless seats.

A strong point is made by Mr. Parker when he says he will build his own theater and will select as architect one who has no preconceived ideas of what the theater should be, who has not traveled all over the world examining existing theaters, because imitation of details of existing houses is just what Mr. Parker does not want. In a great many large cities today will be found theaters that have been built within the last fifteen or twenty years after plans made by architects who knew little or nothing about the playhouse on its practical side, men who have indeed traveled all over the world studying existing theaters and opera houses with the lamentable result that the completed buildings seem to be largely an assembly of

all that is inconvenient and impracticable in a theatrical auditorium.

Much attention is devoted by Mr. Parker in his description of his ideal theater to regulating the audience, that is, regulating the whole audience according to the taste of a part of it. He would permit no burst of applause when a popular player comes on the scene, requiring that the action of the story be stopped while the player acknowledges his reception. He does not go so far as Bernard Shaw in wishing that he could suppress all laughter by the audience at a comedy, but he would wish that the audience refrain from applause until the act is over. Mr. Parker would even suppress all theater programs; he would like to have the audience merely invited to see a new play without knowing who the author was, who is to play in it, what it was about, whether it was comedy or tragedy, melodrama or farce. "Think of the riveted attention the audience would have to exercise," says Mr. Parker. "In the case of some plays the audience might even leave the theater still not knowing whether they had seen a farce or a tragedy. And if the play had been a failure," he continues, "the author would have the choice of preserving his anonymity and thus escaping the mental scarifications one suffers under our prevailing barbarous customs." He would have Shakespeare in the repertory of his ideal playhouse as well as modern plays of all varieties. He makes it plain that he would like to show the public that there is much good drama of the past that is now neglected and that would be liked if it were revived.

All lovers of the drama will hope that Mr. Parker gets his ideal theater though his request for it was largely in the vein of jesting. Many a good thing has thus got a start and especially in the theatrical world have jokes been turned into earnest. There was a certain American playwright who wrote a morality play as a joke but the satire was so subtle that the public, as the astute manager expected, took it as a serious play and that playwright had his first success in an unexpected quarter after many attempts to write serious plays. In mentioning this one is not necessarily laughing over a joke on the public but wondering if the jester does not sometimes build better than he knows. Deservedly enough this artist had fun in building a work of art but did not know it was such until the public had said so. Mr. Parker has done much for the theater and if he should add to the list of admirable entertainment that he has composed an ideal theater that would serve as a model for many others, he would perform a public service perhaps even greater than his revival of the art of pageantry.

Editorial Notes

It is well to look round for the moment upon the checks upon Bolshevik aggression which happily have sprung up in several quarters. The Russian hordes that are now moving across the face of Russia herself in search of the wherewithal threaten only remotely the buffer states of Europe but directly the whole fabric of Bolshevik propaganda. These people will note that the needed help will come from capitalistic countries whose system has assured economic success where theirs has assured failure. Thus the Bolsheviks, threatened from within, deprived of troops, can no longer work in the open for their ultimate ends in the East, where Lenin offered the Muhammadans freedom of religion and self-government, the integrity of the Turkish Empire, asking only in exchange that they "fight the reckless capitalists who would exploit your country and make it a colony." He also offered to the Afghans and the people of India the red flag and an army to liberate them from their white oppressors. But as a Boston writer in Scribner's, Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, points out, Mustapha Kemal has frequently arrested Bolshevik propaganda agents, while Turkish and Russian troops have clashed on the disputed Caucasus frontiers. And Sir Valentine Chirol showed himself to be a true prophet when he noted in India that the more thoughtful Indians see how hopeless is the Russian attempt to control the great ignorant masses. The Bolsheviks are doomed to some hard thinking, whatever happens.

THE purchaser who picks up some finely finished reprint of the classics will be, of course, aware of the excellence of the printing work. But will he see in it the craftsmanship of some highly-trained expert? He will, perhaps, hardly visualize the care and skill bestowed upon the setting of the type and the securing of the impression on paper by men who may be justly termed artists in their particular line. It is interesting, therefore, to find a note at the end of Michael Drayton's *Nymphidia*—the first reprint to be turned out by the new Stratford-on-Avon printing house — to this effect: "Printed at the Shakespeare Head, Stratford-on-Avon. The type was set by John Williams and Albert Kendrick and the press-work done by Frank Makepeace and Leslie Lee." This new departure of recognizing not only author, publisher and printer, but the men who are directly responsible for the printed book as it reaches the public, shows perhaps a little reviving interest in an art which shines with more luster in history than in its development for more than a century.

A NEW Licensing Bill before the House of Commons has raised the old question whether Monmouthshire shall be in England or in Wales for the purpose of that measure. Geographically, Monmouthshire is part of England; but the age-long attempt continues to make it politically a part of the principality. As for the reason, to find it is necessary to look back at the dark ages of history. During the Heptarchy, Monmouthshire formed part of the Welsh kingdom of Gwent, and owing to the extraordinary courage of the Gwentians in resisting the inroads of the Saxons, no permanent English settlement was possible until the eleventh century. Even when, in 1536, the various marches were united into a shire, the Act of Union did not expressly separate the shire from Wales, and Monmouthshire was not included in an English judicial circuit until the reign of Charles II. With all these facts in the background of history, it is not surprising that "English or Welsh" is still a political slogan in Monmouthshire.